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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Volume 146 No. 24 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — December 11, 1944

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Vol. 146 No. 24 New York 7, N. Y. December 11, 1944

Manufacturers Ass'n Adopts Postwar Program

The National Association of Manufacturers at its sixth annual meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, at its annual meeting last week adopted a six-point postwar program. The program expressed belief in freedom; approval of the inseparability of free enterprise and good government; opposition to cartels; a belief in sound currency and opposition to the use of taxation as an instrument for social and economic reform. The text of the program, in part, follows:—

We believe in freedom.

We believe the economic system which is commonly called free enterprise will provide the highest possible standard of living for all people.

We believe our free enterprise system and our American form of government are inseparable—and there can be no compromise between a free economy and a government-dictated economy without endangering our political as well as our economic freedom.

We believe government-dictated international trade trends to disturb peace and breed wars.

We believe a sound currency is essential to the preservation of self-government.

We believe the perversion of the power of taxation from its legitimate purpose to indirect efforts at alleged social and economic reform is a serious threat to the stability of our form of government and our way of life.

Medical Care Plans Surveyed by SSB

The Social Security Board of the Federal Security Agency has published a second edition of memorandum No. 55 of its Bureau of Research and Statistics, a compilation of data on prepayment medical care organizations in the United States and Canada. The data have to do, in each instance, with type of organization, area served, eligibility for enrollment, coverage, personnel, medical services provided, and charges. They cover labor groups, employer-employee organizations, physicians' group practice, and other types. The index lists a total of 262.

Copies of the second edition of the memorandum may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, at 30 cents each.

Alexander Nominated For C.S.A. Presidency

Charles L. Alexander, of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., has been nominated president of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry. Others nominated for office were:—

Vice-president, James J. McInnes, jr., of Commercial Solvents Corporation; treasurer, James E. Ferris, of the Niagara Alkali Company; secretary, J. Robert Fisher, of the Fisher Chemical Company.

Officers nominated for the executive committee to serve for two years were:—Stephen F. Urban, of E. R. Squibb & Sons, and Alfred T. Loeffler, of the Monsanto Chemical Company. Reservations are in charge of J. Robert Fisher, 60 East Forty-second street, New York.

Chemical Surpluses Increase with RFC

OPD Washington Bureau

Acquisitions of surplus chemicals by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as of November 15 totaled $5,721,811, of which $586,411 worth had been disposed of up to that date for $350,245, according to Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones.

Other materials on hand for disposal November 15 were $33,051 worth of inedible crude animal products, $3,360 worth of inedible crude vegetable products, $3,468 worth of animal and vegetable oils, fats, waxes, and derivatives, and $78,455 worth of drugs and medicines.

Proprietary Ass'n Hears Results of Research

Discovery of a compound called allicin with a base of common garlic that acts not only on germs killed by penicillin, but also on those not attacked by that drug, and development of a new tablet to purify drinking water known as "S.C.I." were revealed December 6, at the mid-year meeting of the scientific section of the Proprietary Association of America at the Biltmore hotel, New York.

Dr. Frederick J. Cullen, the association's executive vice-president, presided at the all-day session, during which research directors and bacteriologists of nine member companies reported on current scientific activities of the group, the 220 members of which account for 85 percent of packaged medicine sales in this country.

Dr. John Hays Bailey, chief of the antibiotus division of the Winthrop Chemical Company, Rensselaer, N. Y., reported that he and an associate, Chester J. Cavallito, chemist, studying the higher plants as germ-killing sources, tested garlic first and found that it proved to be "the most active

—*Continued on page 56*

Trademark Laws Rewriting Approved

OPD Washington Bureau

The senate committee on patents voted its approval December 4 of H. R. 82 rewriting the trademark laws to include all the amendments that have been made to these laws over the past thirty years into a single statue while at the same time modernizing the statutes so that they will conform to legitimate present-day business practices.

The legislation is the result of work that was begun by the patent committees of the senate and house in 1939 when it became apparent that the laws had not kept pace with commercial developments and that failure of this government to implement its agreements on trademarks with other countries by proper legislation was adding to the difficulties of American traders abroad.

In addition to bringing the laws up-to-date and consolidated into one statute, the bill aims:—

1. To carry out international commitments to provide mutual adequate protection to owners of trademarks of all American republics.
2. To remedy constructions of the present acts which have perverted their original purpose.
3. Generally, to simplify trademark practices, to secure trademark owners in the goodwill which they have built up, and to protect the public from imposition.

A.C.S. Elects Prof. Adams Chairman

Prof. Roger Adams, head of the department of organic chemistry in the University of Illinois, has been elected chairman of the board of directors of the American Chemical Society to succeed the late Thomas Midgley.

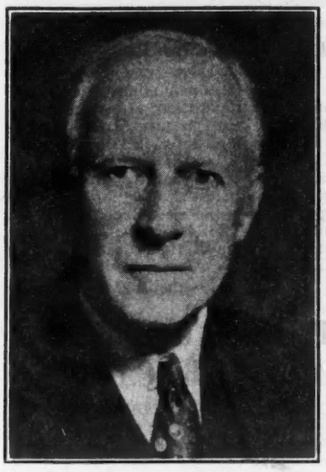
Professor Adams, on leave from the University, is now active in the work of the National Defense Research Committee in Washington, D. C. He was born in Boston, January 2, 1889, and was graduated from Harvard 1909. He is a past president of the Society, and is one of the country's outstanding organic chemists.

Paul Laeuger Honored For DDT Research

Geigy Company, New York, has received a cable from Switzerland announcing that Basle University has conferred the honorary degree of M.D. upon Paul Laeuger, technical director for J. R. Geigy, the Swiss parent organization, which brought out the insecticidal properties of DDT. The award to Mr. Laeuger was made for the work in 'Gesarol,' 'Neocid' and other DDT compositions.

S.O.C.M.A. Will Not Join In Dermatitis Project

Emphasizing the opinion that the matter was wholly one of consumer contacts and did not involve the manufacturer of raw materials, the



August Merz
Re-elected S.O.C.M.A. President

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association has decided not to participate in the joint construction of tests and rules relating to the alleged causing of dermatitis by textile colors and finishes, proposed by retail drygoods and casualty insurance groups. This decision was made in the annual meeting December 7, when unanimous approval was voted for the following findings of the dermatitis advisory committee headed by B. H. Little, of the Hercules Powder Company:

1. A number of chemicals per se are known to be irritants to the human skin. Such products when subjected to further chemical reaction or processing by users may result in products harmless to the consumer.
2. The seller of chemicals has no control over the use of his products alone or in combinations.
3. The seller having no control over their use, it is the responsibility of the user to determine the suitability of the finished product for consumer use.
4. In view of this responsibility, the producer of the final products offered for human use should sponsor the establishment of such testing procedures as meet his requirements.
5. The S.O.C.M.A. recognizes the responsibility of its members properly to provide available information regarding the properties of the products they merchandise, and limit our activities to this function. The S.O.C.M.A. further recognizes that the information so provided is for the guidance of the direct user of the products of our members and that these properties do not necessarily carry through to the consumer article.
6. The S.O.C.M.A. ships and labels its products in conformity with the requirements of the food, drug, and cosmetic act.
7. We recommend that the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association refrain from any participation in the request of the National Retail Dry Goods Association and the Casualty Insurance Group.
8. We further suggest that a permanent committee be established to develop and recommend pertinent information relative to the handling of our products to our association for its action and that this committee collaborate with the M.C.A.

Review of Year

A year of active interest in industrial affairs, with an average attend-

—*Continued on page 56*

Medical Care Plan Offered by New Group

An outline for a program of legislative and private-enterprise furtherance of improvement in medical care has been issued by the Health Program Conference, New York. The group, headed by Dr. Michael M. Davis, chairman of the Committee on Research in Medical Economics, is composed of physicians, economists, representatives of organized labor, and "administrators." It has been working in private for a year, seeking an agreement on basic principles for a health insurance plan.

The conference's scheme contemplates a national system of health insurance to which employees, employers, and the self-employed would be required by law to contribute in proportion to earning capacity, the collections being linked to present social-security collections. It differs from the Wagner-et al bill in the direction of more local and voluntary action. It provides for decentralized administration, local responsibility, recognition of voluntary hospitals and voluntary health insurance plans, and determination of policy by groups representing both the public and the medical profession.

Doctors, as well as patients, would have freedom of choice. But, the conferees, according to Dr. Davis, believe that "medical care will be provided efficiently and at lower cost when doctors work in teams and in association with a hospital. Solo practice should gradually give way to group practice."

Turner Gets Agricultural Engineering Post

Arthur W. Turner, president during the past year of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, has been appointed assistant chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, where he will have full charge of engineering research, it has been announced by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard.

Oil-Coal Hydrogenation Patents Released

A supplemental order in the hydrogenation patents pool action of the United States against a group of oil companies, entered in the Federal district court in Newark, N. J., December 4, authorizes the defendants to enter into a termination agreement and licensing agreements. These agreements will establish a new basis for the licensing of hydrogenation patents pooled by the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) and seventeen other oil concerns in the Hydro Patents Company.

The Hydro Patents Company, formed in 1930, to facilitate the use of patents purchased in 1929 from I. G. Farbenindustrie by the Standard Oil Company, is to be dissolved, and its functions as licensor of the patents will be taken over by the oil company and the Standard Catalytic Company. The order contemplates the conclusion of agreements by March 1, 1945. They will be open to anyone requesting them, and will include all rights under relevant inventions made up to January 1, 1948.

N.Y. Trade Board To Hear About Postwar

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia will address the New York Board of Trade in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, December 14. The subject will be "What Industry and Business Need for the Postwar Period."

The committee on nominations has reported the following directors for election:—Elvin H. Killheffer, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.; Guy L. Marsters, of the Norwich Pharmacal Company and E. T. T. Williams of Becton, Dickinson & Co.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Dec. 8, 1944	Dec. 1, 1944	Dec. 10, 1943
132.6	**132.6**	**136.1**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Quietness increased in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs last week; as the official emphasis on the necessity for deconversion from civilian production became still more imperative. The production aspects of chemicals were satisfactory; although some plans for expansion, conversion, and resumption were held up by a double-barreled lack of manpower—(1) to put equipment in working order, and (2) to operate that which was in shape.

Almost the whole of price activity consisted of the characteristic shifting of views on botanicals. Quicksilver was raised some.

Recent Imports

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ACID, CRESYLIC—209 dms
TARTARIC—454 bbls, Enco Chemical Co
AMMONIA, PERSULPHATE—20 kgs
SULPHOCYANIDE—42 cks, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
ANNATTO SEED—100 bgs, Pablo Calvet Co
BABASSU KERNELS—1,666 bgs, 166,600 lbs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons
834 bgs, 83,400 lbs, General Foods Co
BALSAM—7 dms, Kachurin Drug Co
BANANA FLAKE—2,000 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co
BARYTES ORE—6,348 tons
BLOOD, DRIED—6,152 bgs, 615,200 lbs, C Hollinshed Co
BONES, INDUSTRIAL—3,000 bgs, 300,000 lbs, Hollinshed Co
KNUCKLE—2,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, C Hollinshed Co
MANUFACTURED—900 bgs, 90,000 lbs, Eastman Gelatine Co
BRISTLES—948 pkgs, United States Commercial Co
4 cs, Philadelphia Natl Bank
CAFFEINE, ANHYDROUS—63 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk
CARDAMOM—100 cs, 10,000 lbs, B H Old & Co
2,655 lbs
CASEIN—400 bgs, 52,000 lbs, Paul & Stein Bros
CASHEW KERNELS—500 cs, 25,000 lbs, Abel Reggio
1,200 cs, 60,000 lbs, Wood & Selick
3,184 cs, 159,200 lbs, T M Duche & Sons
400 cs, 20,000 lbs, Virginia Spanish Peanut Co
1,000 cs, 50,000 lbs, Bowes & Co
5,000 cs, 250,000 lbs, Braun Importing Co
1,000 cs, 50,000 lbs, Zaloon & Co
400 cs, 20,000 lbs, National Nut Co
400 cs, 20,000 lbs, Jacques Nisser
2,000 cs, 100,000 lbs, L Damartini
75 cs, 3,750 lbs, H A Heatle
200 cs, 10,000 lbs, A L Bazzini
300 cs, 15,000 lbs, Biddle Purchasing Co
1,006 cs, 50,300 lbs, W H Camp & Co
16,574 cs, 828,700 lbs, W A Higgins & Co
500 cs, 25,000 lbs, Johnson Nut Co
3,000 cs, 150,000 lbs, Best Braun
400 cs, 20,000 lbs, H A Johnson & Co
200 cs, 10,000 lbs, Manhattan Nut Co
CASTOR BEANS—40,295 bgs, 6,044,250 lbs, Baker Castor Oil Co
10,946 bgs, 1,621,900 lbs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons
2,540 bgs, 381,000 lbs, United States Commercial Co
31,795 bgs, 4,769,250 lbs
CELERY SEED—109 bgs, 14,170 lbs, Kachurin Drug Co
70 bgs, 9,100 lbs, Arthur G Dunn
7 bgs, 910 lbs, Furth Co
CHALK, PRECIPITATED—250 bgs, H J Baker & Bro
COBALT, WHITE—6,370 ingots, African Metal Corp
COCOA BEANS—11,000 bgs, 2,200,000 lbs, Bankers Trust Co
7,000 bgs, 1,400,000 lbs, Bank of London South America
11,400 bgs, 2,280,000 lbs, Chase National Bank & Trust Co
2,400 bgs, 480,000 lbs, Grace National Bank
1,600 bgs, 320,000 lbs, Bank of New York
1,500 bgs, 300,000 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
400 bgs, 80,000 lbs, Curacao Trading Co
2,400 bgs, 480,000 lbs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co
5,200 bgs, 1,040,000 lbs, National City Bank
8,000 bgs, 1,600,000 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
400 bgs, 80,000 lbs, J Aron & Co
5,000 bgs, 1,000,000 lbs, Nieschlag & Co
10,000 bgs, 2,000,000 lbs, A C Israel Commodity Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Rockwood & Co
100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, W R Grace & Co
300 bgs, 60,000 lbs, Warfield Chocolate Co

—*Continued on page* 68

Crosby Naval Stores Names Price Head Chemist

R. E. Price has been appointed chief chemist for the Crosby Naval Stores, Inc., Picayune, Miss. Mr. Price who holds degrees from Mississippi College and Louisiana State University was associated with the naval stores division of the Hercules Powder Company from 1933 to 1937, the year in which he was named assistant chief chemist for Crosby Naval Stores.

Obituaries

Sir John Campbell

Sir John Campbell, chairman of the International Tin Committee and of the International Rubber Regulation Committee died in London, December 3. He was seventy-one years of age.

Fred C. Theile

Fred C. Theile, president of P. R. Dreyer, Inc., New York, died December 3, in Englewood, N. J. He was fifty-one years of age.

A graduate of Rutgers University with a Ph. G. degree, Mr. Theile was vice-president of Chas. V. Sparkhawk & Co. until 1924 when he became associated with P. R. Dreyer, Inc., in the capacity of vice-president. At the death of Mr. Dreyer in 1932, Mr. Theile became president of the company.

Surviving are his wife and two sons.

Lewis G. Rowand

Lewis Garwood Rowand, who was credited with developing a method of magnetic separation of mineral ores which he used in several South African mines and later in America, died December 2 in Old Greenwich, Conn. He was seventy-seven years of age. During World War I Mr. Rowand supervised the construction of a number of mills for the New Jersey Zinc Company. He retired in 1937.

Surviving are three daughters.

—*Continued on page* 43

Fertilizer Role of TVA Analyzed by C.J. Brand

OPD Washington Bureau

The position taken by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard with respect to the Hill fertilizer bill (S. 2035), that the Department of Agriculture, because of its long experience in this field, should be the agency selected to formulate a national fertilizer policy and program, if one is to be established, was supported December 4 by Charles J. Brand, secretary of the National Fertilizer Association.

In a statement commenting on the recent letter of Secretary Wickard to the senate committee on agriculture objecting to the Hill bill as now drawn (OPD Dec. 4), Mr. Brand pointed out that the importance of products of the fertilizer industry in producing feed, food, and fiber crops is so great that any national policy for the future

—*Continued on page* 43

OPA Protective Coatings Chief James Resigns

Lucius C. James, chief of the Protective Coatings Section of the Chemicals Branch of the Office of Price Administration, has resigned his position with the agency and is now associated with the Glidden Company, Cleveland, in charge of the automotive finishes department.

Mr. James, who has been in the protective coatings field for more than twenty years, joined the OPA about tow and a half years ago to handle the pricing of paints, varnishes and naval stores. Before that he was connected with Sherwin Williams Company and the Acme Lead & Color Company.

Penna. Salt Buys Cotton Poisons, Inc.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa., has purchased Cotton Poisons, Inc., manufacturer of calcium arsenate, in Bryan, Texas.

Alcohol Requirement For 1945 Estimated

OPD Washington Bureau

Requirements for industrial alcohol for 1945 are estimated at 548,000,000 gallons of 190-proof alcohol as compared with a potential supply of 594,000,000 gallons, officials of the Chemicals Bureau told the members of the Industrial Alcohol Producers Industry Advisory Committee, the War Production Board has reported today. The present government stockpile of alcohol is approximately 75,000,000 gallons, WPB said. Revised estimates of alcohol requirements presented to the committee by Dr. Walter G. Whitman, assistant director of the Chemicals Bureau, are as follows:—

	Millions of gallons			
	1942	1943	1944	1945
Direct military and lend-lease	71.2	102.9	92.0	100.0
Synthetic rubber	...	126.0	329.2	228.0
Indirect military and civilian	128.0	147.9	163.3	180.0
Antifreeze	30.0	50.8	30.0	40.0
Totals	229.2	427.6	614.5	548.0

The release of the industry for the month of January from industrial alcohol production will be operated un-

—*Continued on page* 58

Trichloroethylene Use Data Ordered by WPB

A directive to all consumers of trichloroethylene who have placed orders for delivery of 10,000 pounds or more of the material in January to report by December 20 to the WPB Chemicals Bureau on the uses made of the material allocated to them during September, October and November, was issued December 9 by the War Production Board.

Officials said that the purpose of the directive is to check on the use of trichloroethylene to make sure that receivers used the material in full for the purposes for which it was allocated.

Margarin Tax Laid To Dairy Interests

Responsibility for taxes which have prevented low income families from obtaining margarin was laid to the dairy interests by Representative W. R. Poage, member of the House Committee on Agriculture, in an address at a luncheon sponsored by the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers in the Astor hotel, New York, December 4. Representative Poage said that the dairy interests have refused to allow producers of soybean and cottonseed oils to supply the great low income group with a low priced and wholesome table spread even though they could not sell butter to this underprivileged class.

Henry M. Brundage, New York City Commissioner of Markets, spoke on the acute butter shortage in New York and urged that fortified margarin be given recognition as an acceptable alternate for the missing spread.

Chile Raises Surcharges

The Chilean Government has announced that effective January 1, 1945, the present paper peso surcharge of 300 percent on gold peso duties will be raised to 500 percent, according to a report from the United States Embassy in Santiago of November 9, 1944. In 1945 importers will therefore pay 6 paper pesos for each gold peso duty as compared with 4 paper pesos at the present time. This represents an increase in customs duties of 50 percent.

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: October

The value of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers sold in October, 1944, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $53,587,348. Details of sales reported by these establishments, and comparable data for 1943, follow:—

	Total sales reported by 680 establishments.	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments: Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer.	Industrial sales: Total.	Industrial sales: Paint and varnish.	Industrial sales: Lacquer.	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments.
1944—October ..	$53,587,348	$24,481,466	$23,610,865	$18,049,703	$5,561,162	$5,495,017
Totals, 10 mos.	526,197,088	252,679,894	221,379,837	165,978,759	55,401,078*	52,137,357
1943—October ..	49,564,991	22,389,018	22,308,746	16,840,664	5,468,082	4,867,227
Totals, 10 mos.	480,580,442	227,889,266	206,525,326	154,536,215	51,989,111	46,165,850

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Bids Wanted

Bleaching Material:—500 pounds, Purchasing Agent, District Government, Washington (4); schedule 6318, opening December 14.

Fuel Oil and Kerosene:—Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Washington (25); invitation 8485-PO9, opening December 13.

Grapefruit Oil, Cold Pressed:—19,600 pounds, Procurement and Price Support Branch, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington (25); announcement Awd-164, opening December 14.

Lecithin:—4,800 pounds, Contract Development Section, Procurement and Price Support Branch, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington (25); announcement Awd-277, opening December 11.

Lemon Oil, Distilled:—19,600 pounds, Procurement and Price Support Branch, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington (25); announcement Awd-163, opening December 15.

Peppermint Oil:—70,000 pounds, Procurement and Price Support Branch, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington (25); announcement Awd-246, opening December 13.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

WPB officials view the present lag in production of war materials as the third—and last, it is hoped—major critical phase of the war program. The first came just before the start of our active participation in the war, when the country faced the job of tooling up for war production; the second was that of getting production up to scheduled heights; and now the problem of keeping pace with changing needs of the military from the war theaters.

The difference between critical programs today and critical programs of 1942 are these:—In 1942 the shortages were in relation to plans for equipping armed forces not yet in battle; today, the shortages are the result of actual combat operations. When our field commanders learn that a 105mm. howitzer is not powerful enough to destroy German fortifications, they demand 155's and 240's. When we move millions of tons of supplies over rough terrain and discover that the actuaries have misjudged the life expectancy of synthetic rubber, requirements jump.

All told, critical programs today account for 28 percent of the entire munitions program. But there is a high degree of concentration—48 percent of all ammunition is critical; 62 percent of all combat and motor vehicles; 19 percent of all aircraft; 27 percent of ships; 18 percent of guns; 36 percent of communication and electronics. The factors that are causes of the crisis vary with each program; but, generally speaking, labor shortages account for 22 percent; facilities shortages, 12 percent; stepups in requirements, 40 percent; and design changes, 26 percent.

Tank Troubles at Home

The Office of Defense Transportation is putting the heat on the chemical industry for more efficient use of its tankcars, believing that the industry hasn't done and isn't doing all it can possibly do to get the most out of its cars so that more cars will be available for hauling petroleum.

The accusing finger was pointed at the industry on two occasions this week: first, by Fayette B. Dow, director of the Liquid Transport Division, reminding the industry that the "less than 200 miles" provision of ODT-7 is again in effect; and next by Director Johnson in a letter to heads of the chemical companies demanding a greater use of tanktrucks for short hauls and calling on them for reports of all excess cars on hand so that they can be given to other companies that need the equipment.

Availability of tankcars, particularly for the hauling of petroleum, is becoming a real problem to government transportation officials. The heavy work to which they have been put in the past three years, with only a minimum of time out for repairs, is beginning to show up in their serviceability. Increasing numbers are having to be pulled off the line for extensive repairs at a time when the need for them in the war effort is at its greatest.

Coatings Diverters Jailed

The courts can be tough on violators of WPB orders when they want to. This was disclosed recently by WPB when the federal court at Newark, N. J., sentenced two former officers of Industrial Laboratories, Inc., Passaic and Nutley, N. J., to serve one year and a day in prison and imposed fines of $5,000 each.

The two men, representing themselves as chemists, organized their business in April, 1943, to conduct chemical research. Actually, however, WPB says, they operated as jobbers of rayon and impregnated and coated rayon and obtained almost $167,000 worth of critical chemicals, machinery, and rayon purportedly for army, navy, and lend-lease requirements, which they diverted to the civilian market instead as babypants, shower caps and raincapes.

The way they operated was to use over-extended preference ratings, forged preference ratings, and spurious ratings to get the materials, and then sold them on unrated orders through the black market. Among the materials they were alleged to have obtained were 10,000 pounds of nitrocellulose, 26,000 pounds of dibutyl phthalate, 40 drums of rubber cement, 92,400 pounds of white pyroxylin-coating solution, 40,000 pounds of esterol, 4,000 gallons of isopropyl acetate, and 234 drums of a special fabric coating.

War Houses for Sale

While it has generally been understood that the government had gone in for housing construction in a big way since the start of the war to meet the needs of warworkers for shelter, it will be surprising to many to learn just how big the program has been. An official of FPHA told a meeting of builders a few days ago that, when the war ends, the government will have enough houses on hand for disposal to rehouse a city as large as Philadelphia and almost as big as Chicago.

Of course many of these are of a permanent nature and can not be moved from their present sites, but the greater portion are of temporary construction that can be dismounted and set up anywhere. FPHA hopes to find a market for these homes in rural areas mostly, but thinks also that some of the local housing authorities may be interested in purchasing them.

It is of particular interest to the paint industry that FPHA plans to make the houses as attractive in appearance as it can when the time comes to put them on the market. This means much paint and redecorating to be done between now and then. The result, it is hoped, will be a better price to the government for the houses. At the end of the last war no such policy was followed, and such houses went for a song.

Agricultural Research Told

What with all the talk going the rounds of Washington about holding down nonwar expenditures and setting up some kind of a super-duper organization for consolidating and mobilizing government research activities, the Department of Agriculture has come to the conclusion that it is no longer advisable to stick by its old policy of hiding its light under a bushel. From now on it aims to let the world in on what it is doing in the way of research, with emphasis on the benefits of its achievements.

To make available the stories of the department's activities that have made research history—with the hope that Congress in preparing next year's budget will take note of the results—the Agricultural Research Administration is issuing a series of processed leaflets called "Research Achievement Sheets." Each of these gives a brief description of the problems attacked, the nature of the research required, by whom and when it was done, the results, and the benefits. On the back of the sheet are additional facts, including estimates of the cost, and where possible, the returns.

Ten achievement sheets have already been issued, all dealing with activities of the Bureau of Animal Industry. The titles range from the advances made in medical knowledge from experiments in treating cattle fever to how to preserve feathers in order to prevent loss.

Mail Seizures Mount

The Post Office Department has found itself with something of a problem on its hands about what to do with all the mail that has been condemned by the Office of Censorship. It has had to go to Congress for relief. About half a million pieces of mail, consisting of parcels, sales samples, and pro-axis propaganda, have been intercepted by the Director of Censorship and tossed

—Continued on page 62

Synthetic Organic Chemicals Sales Up

The United States Tariff Commission has issued a preliminary report on production and sales of synthetic organic chemicals and their raw materials in 1943.

The report shows that in 1943 the value of sales of all synthetic organic chemicals, exclusive of explosives and other chemicals produced at Government Ordnance plants or at private plants producing under Ordnance control, amounted to $1,436,000,000, an increase of 54 percent over the value in 1942, and the highest value on record for such sales. The quantity of sales is considerably smaller than production, a large part of the total output being consumed in further processing by producing companies.

Production of water-gas and oil-gas tar by the principal public-utility and municipal gas plants in the United States amounted to 110,000,000 gallons.

The 1943 production of crude tar from all sources totaled 868,000,000 gallons. Tar distilled or topped by producers and by purchasers of crude tar amounted to 682,000,000 gallons in 1943.

Production of coaltar crudes was much higher in 1943 than in 1942. The total output of toluene from all sources was 164,000,000 gallons in 1943, compared with 43,000,000 gallons in 1942. This increase was due chiefly to the greater output from petroleum plants (excluding plants under Ordnance control). Production of motor benzene decreased to 25,000,000 gallons in 1943 from 69,000,000 gallons in 1942, largely as a result of the diversion of benzene to the manufacture of synthetic rubber and aviation gasoline. Production of benzene, other than motor benzene, rose to 142,000,000 gallons in 1943 from about 90,000,000 gallons in 1942. The output of naphthalene amounted to 305,000,000 pounds, or 22 percent more than in 1942.

Other raw materials derived from petroleum, such as naphthenic acids, ethylene, and similar products, are ex-

—Continued on page 41

Treasury Dept. Names Procurement Div. Head

OPD Washington Bureau

Secretary Morgenthau has assigned to John W. Pehle, assistant to the Secretary, supervision over the Treasury's Procurement Division. Mr. Pehle succeeds Ernest L. Olrich, who has returned to active duty as president of Munsingwear, Inc., of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

The activities of Procurement Division are dual in character. One office, headed by Clifton E. Mack, purchases materials and goods for lend-lease and government uses. Another office, the Office of Surplus Property, handles the disposal of consumer goods declared surplus by the armed forces.

WPB Packaging Group Headed by Bertrand

OPD Washington Bureau

Eugene F. Bertrand has been appointed chairman of the packaging committee of the War Production Board's Forest Products Bureau. Mr. Bertrand, a sales manager of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, is on loan to WPB and for the past six months has been assistant to the director of the Forest Products Bureau. In his new capacity, as chairman of the Packaging Committee, Mr. Bertrand replaces Faustin J. Solon, who has resigned from WPB to return to his duties as vice-president of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company.

Textile Bags Shortage To Become Acute

Manufacturers of textile bags in the first quarter of 1945 will be faced with the most serious shortage in the history of the industry, it was reported by officials of the Textile Bag Manufacturers Association meeting at the Hotel Biltmore. Lack of burlap will amount to approximately 40,000,000 yards and cotton textiles will fall short by approximately 119,000,000 yards.

Alcohol Tax Drawback On Products for Export

OPD Washington Bureau

Procedure has been established by the Bureau of Customs under which manufacturers of drugs, pharmaceuticals and flavoring extracts may obtain drawback of taxes paid on alcohol used in the manufacture of these products for export.

Under amendment to the Customs Regulations manufacturers who have made claim for drawback of the $6 per gallon tax allowed on alcohol used in medicinal preparations and foods for domestic consumption may also apply for drawback of the remaining $3 tax when these products are to be exported. In cases where no claim has been made for the domestic drawback but claim is made for drawback of the full $9 per gallon when the products are to be exported, the collectors are directed to report the facts to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and be governed by his advice.

Tankcar Light-Weighing Ban Eased by ICC

OPD Washington Bureau

Orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission prohibiting the light-weighing of tankcars in order to speed up turnarounds and provide more efficient use of the cars have been modified by the commission to permit one light-weighing in connection with each loaded trip.

The modification was found necessary by the commission because the stenciled lightweight of the tankcars in many instances had become illegible and led to too many inaccuracies in billing of the freight. The modified order of the commission states that:—

Any tankcar may be lightweighed on a railroad-owned or an industry-owned track scale one time only in connection with each loaded trip. When such lightweighing is performed prior to loading the lightweight so determined shall be shown on the bill of lading and the outbound waybill covering the loaded movement of that particular car. In this event that same car shall not be lightweighed subsequent to unloading thereof. When such lightweighing is not accorded at origin it may be performed at destination.

Carey Goes from OPA To Export-Import Firm

OPD Washington Bureau

James M. Carey, chief of the Heavy Chemicals and Coaltar Products Section of the Office of Price Administration, has resigned, effective December 18, to become manager for the International Products Company, a new firm just established to engage in the export and import of chemicals and pharamaceuticals, at 11 West Forty-second street, New York.

Mr. Carey is one of the oldest men in point of service in the OPA Chemicals and Drug Price Branch. During the four and a half years he has been associated with the agency he has handled the pricing of coaltar products, vegetable tanning materials, and heavy chemicals, and has acted as economic adviser to the branch in other products.

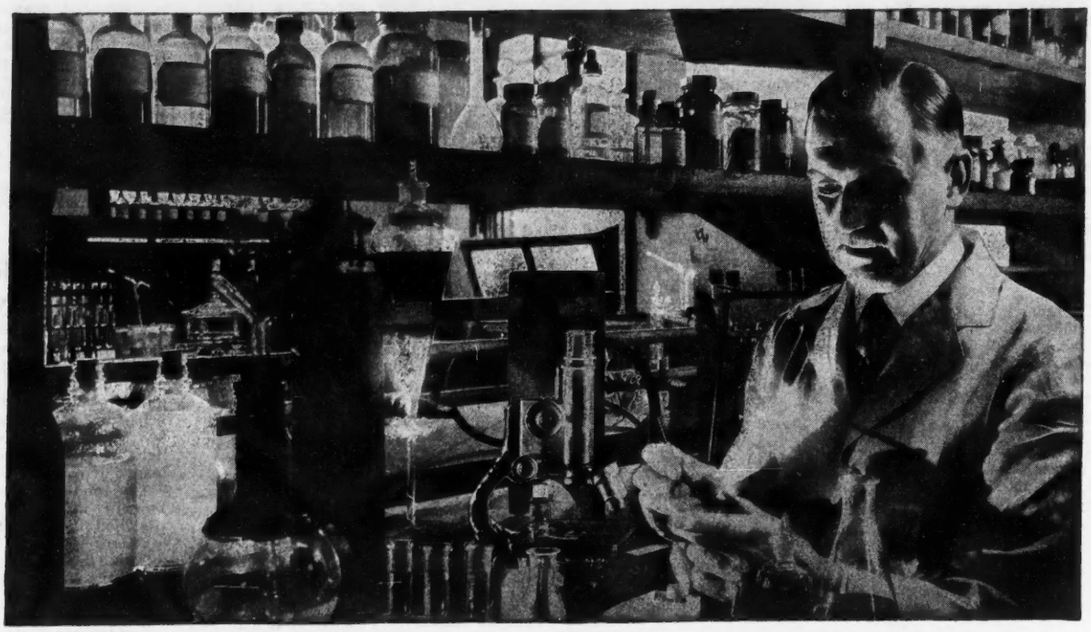
WPB General Counsel O'Brian Resigns

John Lord O'Brian has resigned as general counsel for the War Production Board. Mr. O'Brian has been general counsel of WPB and its predecessor, the Office of Production Management, for nearly four years.

Frederick M. Eaton, has been named to succeed Mr. O'Brian as general counsel. Mr. Eaton has been active in the legal work of WPB and its predecessor agencies since June, 1940.

Brown Quits PAW To Rejoin Ind. Standard

The resignation of Assistant Deputy Petroleum Administrator Bruce K. Brown, has been announced by Petroleum Administrator for War Harold L. Ickes. Mr. Brown will return to the Standard Oil Company of Indiana as general manager of research and development. He will maintain headquarters in Chicago.



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- Iodoform
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ARMY E NAVY

Symbol of *Quality*

Insecticide-Disinfectant Makers Discuss Legislation and Supplies

Discussion of proposals for revision of the 1910 insecticide act, together with a review of the current supply situation for insecticide raw materials, featured the thirty-first annual meeting of the National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers held in the Hotel Roosevelt, New York, December 4 and 5. Officers were re-elected.

Dr. C. C. McDonnell, chief of the Insecticide Division of the Livestock and Meats Branch, Office of Distribution of the War Food Administration, in discussing the proposed revisions of "Insecticide Act of 1910" said, in part:—

The insecticide law of 1910 has been in force for thirty-three years. Great changes have taken place in the industry since that time and, naturally, this law

Henry A. Nelson
Re-Elected President

is not adequate to cover present conditions. It is recognized that some regulatory control over other products besides insecticides and fungicides is essential. He explained that this is particularly true in the case of the rodenticides. He said that the new law would cover advertising. It is desirable that products be sold in their original package and carrying the labeling under which they were registered.

Registration Favored

In discussing registration, Dr. McDonnell said that registration, if properly carried out, has a number of advantages both to manufacturers and to consumers of the product subject to the law. This new amendment, he said, manufacturers would be benefited by having their formulas and labels passed upon by experts of the department before placing their products on the market. The users, he said, of insecticides and fungicides would be benefited in that the marketing of worthless or ineffective products would be largely prevented.

Definitions in Proposed Law

In discussing the various definitions in the proposed law, Dr. McDonnell said, in part:—

The term "economic poison" shall include any substance or mixture of substances intended for use in preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any and all insects, rodents, fungi (including bacterial), and other forms of plant or animal life which the Secretary of Agriculture shall declare to be a pest, or intended for such use after mixing with any other substances.

The term "devise" shall include any instrument or contrivance intended for trapping, destroying, or repelling insects, or destroying fungi or other pests designated by the Secretary of Agriculture; except rodent traps.

The term "insecticide" means any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling or mitigating any insects which may be present in any environment whatsoever, or intended for such use after mixing with any other substance.

The term "fungicide" means any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling or mitigating any fungi which may be present in any environment whatsoever except on or in living man or other animals, or intended for such use after mixing with any other substance.

The term "label" means the written, printed, or graphic matter on the immediate container of the article or on the article itself and also on the outside container or wrapper, if any there be, of the retail package of such article.

The term "labeling" means all labels and other written, printed, or graphic matter upon any article or any of its containers or wrappers; accompanying such article; to which reference is made on the label or literature accompanying such is made on the label or literature accompanying such article; or which relates or refers to the article for the purpose of inducing the sale thereof.

Tme term "adulterated" is defined as applying to any economic poison if its strength or purity falls below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold; if any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article, or if any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted; in the case of an insecticide or fungicide, if it is intended for use on vegetation or animals and shall contain any substance or substances which, although preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating insects or fungi, shall be injurious to such vegetation or animals when used as directed; and in the case of rodenticide if its strength is less than the minimum standard set by regulation promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture.

DDT Discussed

George W. Fiero, chief of the pharmaceutical, insecticide and cosmetic chemicals unit of the Chemicals, Drugs and Health Supplies Division of the Office of Civilian Requirements of the War Production Board, in discussing "DDT in Household and Industrial Insecticides," said, in part:—

The first wide-scale use of DDT in a war sector was in Naples last December and January, where a dangerous epidemic of typhus broke out. United States Army health authorities immediately began their fight against the louse. They dusted 1,500,000 Neopolitans with DDT and in less than six weeks new typhus cases dropped from 60 to 10 per day. The dusting continued and by mid-March some 2,225,000 persons had been treated. For the first time in medical history a mid-Winter typhus epidemic was controlled.

Mr. Fiero in discussing civilian requirements for DDT said that the following should be kept in mind:—

The U. S. Public Health Service will use DDT for malaria control, especially in those areas that hospitalize or receive returning war veterans from malaria-infested war zones.

DDT may become a constituent of household fly sprays and insecticides used in hospitals, industrial plants, homes, apartments and office buildings.

DDT may be substituted for other ingredients in treating and moth-proofing clothes by dry-cleaning and tailoring establishments.

Research is being conducted to ascertain the possible effectiveness of DDT when added to house paints for the prevention of insect infestation.

Veterinarians are investigating the possibility of replacement of such substances as rotenone with DDT in dog tick and animal flea insecticides.

Army experience has demonstrated the effectiveness of DDT in the control of body lice, head lice, and pubic lice. Therefore, it is probable that it will be widely used by civilians for this purpose.

DDT production, he said, has skyrocketed from less than 60,000 pounds in January, 1944, to approximately 2,000,000 pounds per month. With the exception of small quantities used for experimental purposes, he said, the entire output is allocated for the Armed Forces.

DDT in Postwar

Civilian postwar uses of DDT were discussed by J. A. Jenemann, sales development manager of the Grasselli chemicals department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington.

Pointing out that DDT is living up to military expectations, Mr. Jenemann warned that much testing remains to be done before the remarkable substance can be properly offered the public. He said:—

The consumer has already erroneously accepted DDT as the insecticide that will mean riddance of all undesirable insects. It should be made clear that there is a tremendous difference between the objectives of a military program and civilian merchandising.

We do not know enough to answer these four essential questions for the postwar buyer—How shall it be modified to be suitable for the householder? What is it good for? How is it used? What precautions, if any, are required?

Mr. Jenemann reminded the meeting that DDT is never used in its pure state and is made up for the Army and Navy in six different compounds. DDT compounded with other materials into dusts, solutions, suspensions, emulsions, aerosol mists, paste—are all possible forms for consumer use which must be thoroughly investigated against roaches, bedbugs, flies, mosquitoes and dozens of other pests, he said.

DDT formulations, he concluded, which may be of many compositions and strengths, must be tried and proved to establish proper claims. The consumer is looking for DDT and we must see that he has every opportunity to give the product a fair trial and use it with safety, he added.

DDT Toxicity Discussed

Paul A. Neil, senior surgeon of the Industrial Hygiene Research Laboratory of the National Institute of Health, in duscussing "The Toxicity of Aerosols, Mists, and Dusting Powders containing DDT," said, in part:—

In spite of the inherent toxicity of DDT, its use in a 1-to-5-percent solution in 10 percent cyclohexanone with 80 to 85 percent freon should offer no serious health hazards when used under conditions such as are required for its use as an insecticide. It should be pointed out that solution DDT in fatty oils increases its toxicity, and that the results obtained by using a solution in cyclohexanone are not necessarily comparable to the effect produced by a solution in oils.

The use of DDT in concentrations up to 10 percent in inert powders for dusting clothes, as in the extermination of lice, appears to offer no serious hazards because of the relative insolubility of DDT and the large particle size of the dust. Therefore, it does not reach the alveolar spaces. A large proportion of the dust is retained in the uppermost sections of the respiratory tract. The remainder is swallowed. On account of its relative insolubility it is thought that only a small fraction is absorbed.

The use of 1 percent DDT-deobase mixture was found to be nontoxic to rabbits with heavy exposure for 48 minutes daily, over a period of four weeks. It is believed that its use as a fly spray, which involves only temporary and comparatively moderate exposure to much lower concentrations, should be safe. However, due to the fat-solvent properties of most petroleum distillates, irritation of the skin may occur following heavy exposure.

Although this study deals only with the appraisal of the potential dangers of DDT when inhaled as aerosol, dust, and mist, it should be pointed out that ingestion of massive doses of DDT will be toxic. It should, therefore, only be used under conditions which exclude the heavy contamination of food.

These experiments show also that the contamination of the skin from such residues as produced by the desired insecticidal concentration of DDT in air is of such lower order that it will not cause injurious effect to humans. It should, however, be pointed out that the handling of DDT residues, as in the filling of the aerosol bombs, if not done carefully, may result in such severe contamination of the skin, especially with repeated exposure, that toxic effect might occur in humans.

Raw Materials Supply

John A. Rodda, chief of the insecticide and fungicide unit of the Chemicals Bureau of the War Production Board, in discussing "Current Supply Situation for Insecticide Raw Materials," said that pyrethrum and rotenone continue in short supply. Mr. Rodda said that recent developments have revised the prospects of increasing supplies for civilians.

Pine Oil Project

Dexter L. Lewis, chief of the naval stores unit of the War Production Board, in talking on "Pine Oil Allocations," said that the supply was very short. Mr. Lewis explained that applications are received for allocation of 1,000,000 pounds, while production is less than 500,000 pounds. He added that the insecticide and disinfectant industry requires more than 59 percent of the total production but that it actually was receiving 20 to 23 percent of the production. However, Mr. Lewis added that a project has been approved by WPB that would increase production by 20 percent. This production will not, however, be in effect for another nine months, he added.

Coaltar Chemicals

L. A. Schlueter, chief of the Aromatics and Intermediates Branch of the Chemicals Bureau of the War Production Board, in discussing coaltar chemicals for the disinfectant industry, said that all domestic cresol is now required for military purposes and that it does not appear that any domestic cresol will be available for civilian purposes until after the conclusion of both the European and Japanese war. He added, however, that when supplies permit small quantities of imported cresol are being allocated for disinfectants. Domestic cresylic acid, Mr. Schlueter said, is in the same critical condition as domestic cresol. However, he said, the importation program has aided the insecticide industry. The various grades of tar acid oil, Mr. Schlueter said, have been in fair supply and the overall amount available for disinfectants has been ample to fill essential requirements.

Oils and Fats Output

Oils and fats production in the United States will be about 1,000,000,000 pounds less in 1945 than in 1944, according to the Department of Agriculture, John B. Gordon, Washington

H. W. Hamilton
Re-Elected Secretary

representative for the association, told the meeting. He said that cottonseed, peanut, soybean and corn oil production will be larger than in 1944. He added that the reduced production of lard is going to produce an over-all shortage in the edible oil field because of the heavy demands for military, lend-lease and relief shipments. Mr. Gordon added that the shortage in grease production, combined with increased military and relief demands for soap, is going to create a condition of raw material scarcity in soap and some other industrial fields.

Some of the grease shortage is going to be made up by increased tallow production, as there will be more cattle on feed this Winter due to the greater abundance of feed. We produced one of the biggest corn crops in history this year. This will mean more fat on the cattle whereas those slaugthered during 1944 had been exceedingly thin.

Containers Discussed

H. Lewis Hunter, chief of the Containers Section of the Forest Products Division of the Office of Civilian Requirement, in discussing "The Container Situation," said, in part:—

The steel situation has eased considerably and we have every assurance that beginning January 1 there will be adequate steel for all types of containers.

The tin situation continues to be critical. Glass as a material is not critical. The supply of nearly all plastic materials is inadequate at the present time to meet demand. The paper and woodpulp situation remains very critical and in the opinion of nearly every one familiar with the subject the shortage of pulp and paperboard containers will remain a major problem for several months to come, perhaps for six months or more after the end of the European war.

Phenolic Disinfectants

Dr. Paul A. Wolf, of the Dow Chemical Company, in discussing the "ABC's in the Formulation of Phenolic Disinfectants," concluded that the production of a successful disinfectant formulation includes something more than merely mixing a germicide, a soap and other components in "cookbook" fashion. There are many factors which enter into the germicidal potency of the product, and, furthermore, these factors are interrelated. Therefore, it is imperative that the manufacturer consider not only costs

—*Continued on page 42*

MERCK

A Message to our Business Friends

As another eventful year draws to a close, we desire to express our appreciation of the opportunities you have given us to serve you during these troublous times.

Ever since Pearl Harbor, we have endeavored to meet your requirements of high-quality chemicals within the limitations imposed upon us by the demands of war. And even though we were faced with restrictions, shortages of materials, and manpower problems, we have made every effort to provide Merck Chemicals at normal values, based upon past purchases and the availability of supplies.

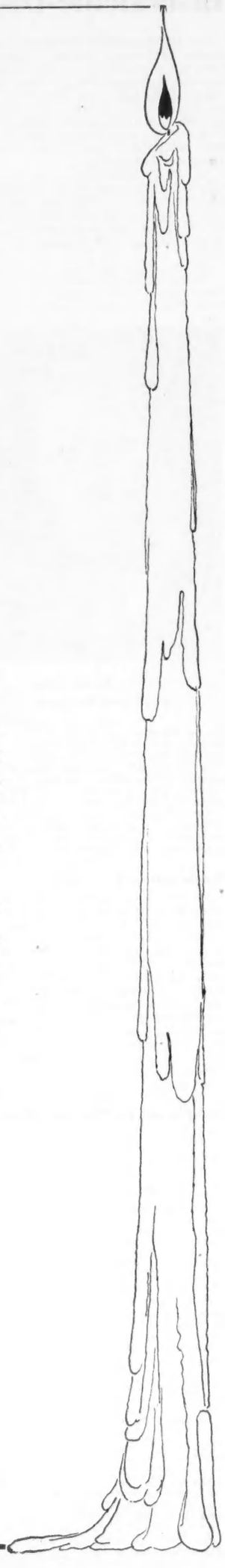
The fact that we have been able to attain these objectives and also meet the ever-increasing requirements of our Government, is due in no small measure to the understanding cooperation of our customers. As a result of that cooperation, and with our greatly increased facilities and the experience we have gained since the war began, we are now in a better position to give you quality and service than at any time in the past.

Together, we have made our contributions to the war effort; and together, we can look forward to a continuance of sound business relations in the coming years of peace.

In that spirit, we extend friendly holiday greetings to all those in the professions, industry, and government whom it has been our privilege to serve.

ARMY E NAVY

MERCK & CO., Inc. *Manufacturing Chemists* RAHWAY, N. J.



Current Market Quotations
Chemicals and Related Materials

December 8, 1944

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).
Acetaldehyde,[4,6] 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib., dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls..lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
kgs.....lb. .37 - .39
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
kgs.....lb. .35 - .37
Acetic anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms....lb. .49 - .67
Acetone, CP,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E.*..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.*.....lb. .08½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.*.....lb. .07 - —

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* OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling, ½c. per lb. higher.

Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .75 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works, lb. .90 - —
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots.. 1.00 - —
dms.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .07½- —
Acetic,[1,6] com'l or redist., 28% bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
glacial, nat., c.p., dms., works..100 lbs.12.50 -13.25
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks.....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
synth., tech., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
USP, dms., works..100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.41 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
USP, 36%, cbys.....lb. .08 - .10

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic, anhydride,[6] (see Acetic anhydride).
Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb. lots..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .46 - .59
Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic,[6] fib. dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous,[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1,6] USP, dms., 500-kilo lots..kilo.24.50 - —
50-kilo lots.....kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo.25.70 - —
bots. kilo.....kilo.26.41 - —
500 gram.....kilo.27.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up....lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. up....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls. works, lb. .95 - —
Boric,[3] tech., 99.5% cryst., (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30 - —
Broeners, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.90 - —
Caprylic, tech., ref. dms.....lb. .27 - .27½
Castor oil,[3] split, ref. dms...lb. .20¾- .21¼
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks., lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¾- .18¼
Cinnamic, refd, bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric,[1,6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't...lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs.....lb. .24 - —
cryst., gran., bbls., c.l....lb. .20 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't...lb. .20¼- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .21 - —
dms. .....lb. .23 - .24
kgs.....lb. .21½- —
Powd. citric acid, ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[1,3] dist., dms....lb. .15½- .17½
Corn oil, s.d., dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
Cottonseed oil,[1,3] s.d., dms., c.l..lb. 12 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .14¼- —
Cresylic,[2,6] dom. (coaltar), high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
(Petroleum), heavy grade (247°-298°), 20 dms., Cal. ref..gal. .490 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref..gal. .616 - —
1-19 dms., Cal., ref....gal. .510 - —
Sewaren, N. J., reg..gal. .636 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .586 - —
light grade (200°-246°), tanks, Cal. ref..gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-246°), 20 dms., Cal. ref..gal. .550 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.gal. .636 - —
1-19 dms., Cal. ref....gal. .570 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref..gal. .696 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .646 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - .11¼
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms...lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF VII, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.32 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, bbls., 600 lbs.....lb. .12 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .22
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .14 - .15
Glutamic hydrochloride, dms., lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Glycolic (see Hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls.....lb. .43 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57% bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, conc., cbys....lb. .35 - .37
dil., cbys.....lb. .20 - —
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works....lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, anhyd.,[4] cyls., works..lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
30%, rubber dms., works...lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
32%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .16½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-32%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return., Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, works, basic acid content..lb. .08½- —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns., lb. .75 - .77
Lactic,[6] edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
50%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more., lb. .24¼- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XII, 50%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 76%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric, dist., 95% dms.....lb. .28 - —
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[3] light, dms.....lb. .21½- .22
Maleic,[6] powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride (see M).
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, USP., dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit.....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric, unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., 95%, bbls..lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24 works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
Muriatic, 20°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys..lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —
dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. No stocks
Naphthenic, 210-220 acidity, dms, extra, works..lb. .10¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
230-245 acidity, dms. extra, works..lb. .12¾- —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
Nicotinic,[6] USP, dms., 50-kilo lots up..kilo. 7.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.10 - —
2½-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.20 - —
1-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.30 - —
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric,[6] 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys..lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —
dealers, cbys.....lb. .11¼- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[3] white, dist., dms..lb. No stocks
tanks .....lb. No stocks
Para-aminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .80 - —
Peanut oil,[1] s.d., tanks, dlvd., lb. .11¼- —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 3.00
Phosphoric,[6] pure food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10¾- —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10¾- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11¼- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
10% dilut., cbys., djns....lb. .07 - .07¼
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, 55-gal., dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18¾- —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.63 - —
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E..gal. .30 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., dms., works..lb. .55 - .57
Soybean oil,[1,3] s.d., dms.....lb. .14½- .16½
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —
Stearic,[1,3] double-press, bgs..lb. .15¾- .16¾
single press, bgs.....lb. .15¾- .16¾
triple press, bgs.....lb. .19¾- .19¾
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works..lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 up, works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys.lb. .68 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .15½- —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton.19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .75
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —
Thioglycollic, basis 100%, highly purified, bbls., cbys..lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Root, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Acetic hydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., frt. alld..lb. .29½- —
5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .40 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works...lb. .40½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton, works.....lb. .41 - —
tankcars, frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[1] USP, anhyd., pharmaceutical, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .30 - —
cosmetic, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .31 - —
Adeps lanae prices for primary distributors f.o.b. St. Louis, 1c. higher.
Agar .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
egg, edible,[1] powd., bbls.....lb. 2.05 - 2.10
granular, cryst., bbls.....lb. 2.00 - 2.05
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.55
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss R..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms. .....lb. .63 - —
Butyl, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., frt. alld. lb. .1980- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2030- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1880- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2000- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1850- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —

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* Normal butyl alcohol prices West, ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .096 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .085 - —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .125 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Capryl,[6] dms., c.l., works....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
Denatured,[1,3,6] CD14, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .57 - —
19, dms., works, E....gal. .59 - —
1 to 18 dms., works, E..gal. .62 - —
tanks, E. dlvd.....gal. .50 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .57 - —
19, dms., E. works...gal. .59 - —
1 to 18 dms., E. works, gal. .62 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, dms., c.l., wks., E.gal. .55 - —
19 dms., works, E...gal. .59 - —
1 to 18 dms., works, E. gal. .60 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —
SD23G (replaced by SD28H).
SD23H, works, c.l., dms..gal. .56½- —
19 dms.....gal. .58½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .61½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works, gal. .56½- —
19 dms. or more, E. works..gal. .60 - —
1 to 18 dms., E. works, gal. .63 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49¼- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .56 - —
19 dms. to c.l.....gal. .60 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .63 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone,[3,6] acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¾- .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .13¼
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12¾
Ethyl,[6] 190 pf., dms., c.l..gal.17.67 - —
19 dms.....gal.17.70½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal.17.73½- —
tanks .....gal.17.60 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal.18.62 - —
19 dms.....gal.18.65½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal.18.68½- —
tanks .....gal.18.55 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol (secbutyl).
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works..lb. .0960- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[1,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., dlvd..gal. .66½- —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd....gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .34 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., dlvd.gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd....gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. .60 - .65
Propyl, normal, dms., wks..gal. .67 - .70

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling
[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)
[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)
[4]—General Preference Order (M order)
[5]—Conservation Order (M order)
[6]—Allocation

Alcohol, tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50 - —
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia.....lb. .55 - —
Aldol,[6] dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
demat., grd., dms.....gal. 1.30 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 2.50 Nom.
Algin, bbls., fib, dms.....lb. .76 - 1.60
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .17½- .18
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .29 - .30
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .65 - .80
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 5.45 - 5.54
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .28½- .28½
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks.gal. .85 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .87½- —
tanks, works.....gal. .82 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .1340- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1390- —
tanks .....lb. .1200- —
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Alum, ammonia,[6] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
divd., N. Y. Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., wks.100 lbs. 4.25 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00

Alumina, ground, classified, grade, kgs., works..lb. .55 - .67
top grade, ground, kgs., works, lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, ground, kgs., works..lb. .10½- .46
Acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., divd..lb. .10½- .11
solut., 20%, bbls., divd...lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd.,[6] com'l, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .08 - .08¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06⅝
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02⅝- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .024 - .031
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .027 - .034
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - —
light, bgs., divd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., divd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide, gel, tech., min. 15% AlO_3, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point..lb. .03 - .03¼
ton lots, same basis...lb. .03 - .03¼
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .03⅝- .04
USP purity, conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works, lb. .17⅝- —
contract, works.....lb. .16⅝- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., contract, works.....lb. .20⅝- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .75 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms.....lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, prec. bbls.....lb. .25 - .26

Alumina naphthenate, 1.7%, Al, 50-gal. dms., works..lb. .18¾- —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l...lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..
100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
trihydrate, heavy bgs., wks., lb. .024 - .035
Aluminum, 98-99% [2,3,4], c.l....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - .16
paste, lining, extra fine, 200-dm..lb. .56 - .69
ink, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .58 - —
powder, lining extra fine, 150-lb. dm..lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .59 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dm...lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., dms....lb. .36 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dm.lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz.13.50 - 14.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, bots., dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald. ton.59.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, wks..ton.69.00 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .14½- —
Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .06¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content). ton.65.00 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld...lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l.....lb. .05½- —
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borate, gran., bbls, kgs.....lb. .1080- —
powd., bbls, kgs.....lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls.....lb. .31 - .35
dms. .....lb. .32 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms.....lb. .06½- .09¼
cns. .....lb. .14¾- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms., kgs.. lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Fluoride,[6] bbls. .....lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 90%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs.lb. 1.26 - 1.29
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1,6] fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% nitrogen, bgs., same N unit price, delivered, as Ammonia sulphate, domestic, bgs., c.l., shipping points..ton.50.00 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.46.00 - —
tech, bgs., works.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 8.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Nitrate-Limestone, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va...ton.32.50 - —
Oleate, dms. .....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .27 - .32
Perchlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .27 - .29
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08¼
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08¼
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs...lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride,[6] bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .15½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., works....lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1,6] dms., bulk, inland producing ovens..ton.28.20 - —
Atlantic coast ports...ton.29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .07½- —
red, 45%, cbys., works.....lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
jars .....lb. .97 - —
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Thioglycollate, basis 100%, highly purified, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., divd..lb. .12½- .10½
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .13 - .19
tanks, divd.....lb. .11¼- .17½
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .75 - .90
Caproate, dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .08½- —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .81 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .80 - 1.25
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Amylnaphthalene, mixed, crude, dms., works..lb. .14 - —
refd., dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works...lb. .657 - .662
NF, bots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.35
cans .....lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Angelica atropurpurea root, dms. lbs..lb. .80 - 1.35
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Anilin[6] oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .10½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .28½- .29
Bulgarian, bgs.....lb. .29 - .29½
Mexican, recleaned, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .20½- .21
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Annatto,[6] paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
80%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1,4] bulk, c.l., works...lb. .14½- .17¼
Needle,[1] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs..lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs.....lb. .20 - .23
Oxide,[1,6] ceramic grade, bgs., c.l..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
paint grade, c.l.....lb. .16⅝- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¾- —
Salt,[1] 65%, bbls, divd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide,[1] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz.23.20 -23.70
Apple Syrup,[1] bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .23 - .24
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots..oz. 6.10 - 7.10

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Argois, min. 70%, bgs., Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity.70.00 -72.00
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls..lb. .09½- .10
Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l....lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), bots....lb. 1.55 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.lb. 5.58 - —
jars .....lb. 5.43 - —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .45 - .68
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .55 - .82
Asbestine (see Talk, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines. ton.49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis.....ton.44.60 - —
6D, bgs., same basis.....ton.33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis.....ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis.....ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis.....ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis.....ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis.....ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis.....ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., wks.lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Barbados, Dunellen, N. J...lb. .10¼- —
California, dms., c.l.....ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.41.40 - —
Cuban A, bulk, c.l., N. Y...ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l., N. Y.....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian, substitutes, bgs., l.c.l., refinery N. J. or Ill..lb. .08 - —

Asphaltum, gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340° F. fusing point, bgs., mines. ton.32.00 - —
290-295° F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.50 - —
270° F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 370-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines..ton.25.50 - —
300-330° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines. ton.25.50 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross wght., Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Mexican, ref'd., dms., c.l., Texas refy..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.00 -23.00
tanks, same basis.....ton.16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz. 7.85 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 5.90 - 6.00

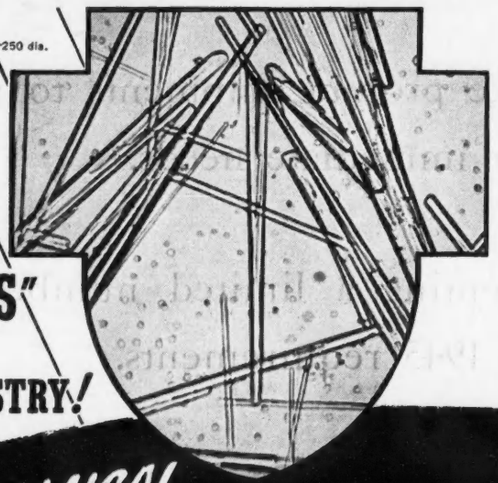
B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Barbasco root,[2,5] (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs.....lb. .90 - .95
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium[6] carbonate, natural, 95% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 -70.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -75.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -75.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.70.00 -80.00
Chlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .36 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .13

Barium chloride, tech., cryst.,[6] bgs., c.l., works..ton.73.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.78.00 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.80.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .09½- .11
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - .11½
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide)
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls..... .....lb. .09½- .10
kgs ....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls. c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.. .....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.. .....ton.36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis.ton.25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton.17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
Ore, approx. 94% Ba So_4, bulk, mines..ton. 6.50 - —
Bauxite, blk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Root, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55

Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works. ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde,[6] NF, dms.....lb. .95 - 1.25
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. 70 -
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[6] (benzene), pure, nitration and 90% dms., works. gal. .20 - —
tankcars, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .20 - .25
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
dms. .....lb. .55 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.s., f.f.c., dms.lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidinacetone, bots..... ....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.....lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works..lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate. dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works. lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, rst. dms., c.l., wks..lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 1.85 - —
95%, same basis.....lb. 2.05 - —
98-99%, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .43 - .44
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns...lb. 1.40 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.35
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms..lb. 1.20 - 1.23
bots. .....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP., 82 - 86%, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
bots., cns.....lb. 2.51 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
Black, acetylene,[2] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Base 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld E..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —
Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast, ex dock, or whse., prices are 1½c. higher.
Carbon,[6] heads, compressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02550- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .07½- —
regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06625- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., works.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs .....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes listed under Dyes.
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .50 - .55
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66¾%, bbls., c.l., works. ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2,6] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
Blood,[1] dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago.. unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .70 - .80
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis...lb. .10 - .12
Cobalt,[6] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).

Growing crystals of lead fluoborate—250 dia.



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Chromium Fluoborate
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Silver Fluoborate
Stannous (Tin) Fluoborate
Zinc Fluoborate

Alkali Group

Ammonium Fluoborate
Potassium Fluoborate
Sodium Fluoborate

Many important products have been developed out of General Chemical's progressive research in fluorides. *Today*—its Metal Fluoborates command considerable attention as new chemical "tools" for electroplaters and metallurgists. *Tomorrow*—the unique properties of these versatile chemical compounds suggest many potential uses whose development is both a challenge and a promise of rich reward to research and industrial chemists interested in electrolytic and metallurgical processes.

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At present there is a widespread acceptance of lead fluoborate plating baths and an ever-growing use of lead-tin, tin, zinc, cadmium, indium, copper and other Metal Fluoborate solutions.

METALLURGY—Magnesium and aluminum casting has opened a field where alkali fluoborate salts are extremely important. All these salts may find acceptance as fluxes for welding and soldering such metals as silver, gold, stainless steel, nickel, etc. Their further use by metallurgists for heat treating, hardening and other processes can be expected with new developments in the light metal field.

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Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis, lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis....lb. 3.00 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.60 - 4.70
Chinese, bbls., same basis....lb. .36 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis...lb. .36 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, molybdic..lb. 3.50 - —
tungstic .....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis, lb. .42 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .32 - .37
job grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .12 - .18
reg. grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,[3] molybdic, bbls., lb. 3.15 -
tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.30 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.33 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Violet, toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Blue mass, NF, cns., tubs....lb. 1.39 - 1.46
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.32 - 1.46
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago....ton.57.50 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.35.00 - —
meal, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.48.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.50.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works, ton.38.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.36.00 - —
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Borax,[2] tech., 99½%, gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld..ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½ - —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brasilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cbys.....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Brown,[2] iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
metallic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½ - —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾ - .05
pap, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works..lb. .08¾ - .10¾
raw, American, bbls., works..lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., works..lb. .08 - .10
Umber, American, bbls., works, lb. .03¾ - —
Italian type, bbls., works..lb. .04¾ - —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾ - —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05¼ - —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —

Brown, umber, Amer., Turkey-type, bbls., l.c.l., ex car, Los Angeles..lb. .05¾ - —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½ - —
ex whse, Los Angeles..lb. .05¾ - —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾ - —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works..lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100-oz. cns.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, 100-oz. cns.....oz. .30 - —
Byronia root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .70 - .72
Berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .70
Burdock root, bls.....lb 30 - .32
Burgundy pitch, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Butane,[2] indust., tanks, Group 3, gal. .03½ -
Butyl acetate, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .1895 -
l.c.l., frt. same basis, lb. .1945 -
tanks, same basis....lb. .1795 -
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900 -
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950 -
tanks, same basis....lb. .1800 -
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾ -
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼ -
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾ -
secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss R..lb. .09½ -
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 -
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½ -
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c. per lb. higher.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½ -
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½ -
tanks, works.....lb. .14½ -
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .09 -
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 -
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 -
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .26½ -
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 -
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 -
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .35 -
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .24 -
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½ - .25½
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl Phthalate).
Proprionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16¼ - .17
tanks .....lb. .15½ -
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - .31½
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

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Cadmium bromide,[6] bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
jars .....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Iodide,[6] bots.....lb. 4.22 - —
cns.....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,6] pat. shapes, cs., dlvd. lb. .95 - —
Ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine[1,6] dms., makers primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.88
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.10
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.09
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.30
smaller lots.....lb. 3.35 - 3.45
Citrated, dms., makers primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld.lb. .07½ - .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1,6,6] dms., c.l., works, ton.50.00 - —
dlvd. .....ton.87.00 -95.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.50 -25.50
5-ton lots.....ton.28.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks. ton. 7.50 - —
purified, cryst., bbls., jars.lb. .28 - .39
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd, ton.18.00 -31.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd..ton.21.45 -25.45
73-75%, 5-ton lots.....ton.24.85 -40.95
Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone min. prices, spot. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums, $3.50 per ton over paper bags.
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms.....lb. .57 - .58
cns.....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glutamate, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.75 - —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, edible, 100 lbs., dms lb. .21 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Mandelate, USP, dense, fluffy dm..lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½ -
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., works.....lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., works.....lb. .10 - —
medicinal, dibasic, bgs..... 100 lbs.11.40 -18.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
Resinate, precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .15½ -
Silicate, hydrated, 50-lb. paper bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05½ -
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70% bgs., c.l., works, ton.45.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - —
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms. lb. .13¼ - .19¼
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.50
fine particle size, works, lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. No stocks
Calomel,[3] bbls., dms.....lb. 1.88 - 1.89

Camphor,[6] natural.....lb. No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works. lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½ - —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .48 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .69 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .70 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .52 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .53 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .54 - —
Monobromate, dms.....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Russian, whole, bgs. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
powd., bxs.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Caraway seed,[1] Californian, bgs., lb. .72 - .73
Canadian, bgs.....lb. .74 - .75
Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .70 - .71
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .70 - .72
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs....lb. No stocks
Carbasole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .21½ - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1,6] c.p., dms., c.l. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
tech., Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l.. gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l..gal. 1.07 - —
c.l..gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —
USP, cbys.....lb. .17 - .19
Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.
Cardamom,[1] bleached, bold, cs., lb. 1.20 - 1.25
medium, cs.....lb. 1.08 - 1.15
coorg clipped, cs.....lb. .50 - .55
decorticated, cs.....lb. .67 - .68
green, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
Carotene, crystalline (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps, 100 grams, dlvd..gram. 2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd.....gram. 2.90 - —
Carvol, bots.....lb. 22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk...lb. .32 - .35
Case hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
Casein,[1,6] dom., acid-precip., bgs., 100 or more, ship't point..lb. .24 - —
20 to 99, same basis....lb. .24¼- —
less than 20, same basis. lb. .24¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 or more, same basis..lb. .25½- —
20 to 99, same basis....lb. .25¾- —
less than 20 bgs.....lb. .26¼- —
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .17 - .17½
rennet-precip., unground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .18½- .19
Cassia[1] .....lb. No stocks
Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .23 - .24
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton. 61.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works..... unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb. 12.50 -13.00
synth., bots.....lb. 19.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tin..lb. 2.15 - 2.80
resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., dms..lb. 3.50 - —
Catnep, bls.....lb. .65 - .66
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs.....lb. .17½- .18
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - .35
granules, ctns., same basis.lb. .35 - —
Triacetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, bgs., same basis..lb. 2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetica, dentifrices, and drugs, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungary type, cs..lb. .45 - .50
Roman, bls.....lb. No stocks
Charcoal, pinewood,[1,6] gran., pulv., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. producers' plants in South..ton. 30.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 41.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[3,6] clarif., 25%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.85
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.10 - 4.10
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - 3.25
powdered, 65% tannin, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.50 - 9.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.25 - 9.85
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd, air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet grd., silk-bolt 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works... ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 12.50 - —
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton. 19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse. ton. 41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars.....lb. .93 - .98
dms. .....lb. .90 - .95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works..lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —
Chlorine,[3,6] liquid, cyls., c.l.lb. .05¼- —
contracts .....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, wks. frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, wks., frt. equald.100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .23
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .33
Chloropicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., works, frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., same basis...lb. .82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Choline chloride, fib. dms.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls. lb. .22 - —
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.....lb. .07½- —
7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .06½- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 16.00 - —
Chrome ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 6.00
Cinchona bark,[3] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs..lb. 1.20 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 oz. .80 + .18¼[6]
sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.. oz. .89 + .13½[6]

[6] Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + .13¼[6]
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.oz. .66 + .13½[6]
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .42 + .13¼[6]

[6] Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, NF, bots.....lb. 3.70 - 3.80
dms. .....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Heavy density cinchophen 20c. per lb. higher.
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms.....lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls.....lb. .53 - .53½
No. 2, bls.....lb. .52 - .53
chips, bgs.....lb. .56 Nom.
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.75
Citrine ointment, jars.....lb. .91 - 1.11
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Cloves,[1] Madagascar, futures, bls. bls..lb. .16¾- .16¾
Zansibar, futures, bgs.....lb. .16¾- .16¾
Clover tops, red, bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Coaltar,[6] coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.75 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works....bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 6.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works....dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd., lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.53 - —
feed grade, 23% Co., kgs...lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., kgs...lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 8%, dms....lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Co., 50-gal. dms..lb. .31 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.....lb. 1.94 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., kgs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co., 100-lb. dms..lb. .33½- —
Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co., 50-gal. dms..lb. .42 - .44
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., kgs...lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz. lots, cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .39
silver, Tenerife, bgs.....lb. .33 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt..lb. .25 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
blue, bls.....lb. .21 - .23
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Cochicum seed.....lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .19¼- .20½
cns. .....lb. .23 - .29½
flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .22
cns. .....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .15
Copaiba balsam, Peru, cns....lb. .47 - .49
S. A., USP, cns.....lb. .50 - .52
Copper acetate,[6] cupric, bbls., works..lb. .23¼- —
smaller containers, wks..lb. .27 - —
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls....lb. .19½- .20½
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23
crystals, bbls.....lb. .14¾- .17
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,2,6] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .12½

SPOT DELIVERIES

HEAVY CALCINED MAGNESIA

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MENTHOL Not USP

MAGNESIUM METAL POWDER

LEVIGATED ALUMINA

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Copper naphthenate,[6] 6%-8% Cu, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - .17
Nitrate,[7] tech., cryst., bbls..lb. .19¼- .20½
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .28½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works..lb. .19 - .20
red, com'l, bbls.....lb. .21½- .24½
Oxychloride-sulphate,[6] bgs...lb. .17 - .20
Resinate, precip., 8.5% Cu, 125-lb. dms..lb. .15½- .16
Sulphate,[1,6] 99%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
7,200 to 36,000 lbs...100 lbs. 5.15 - —
2,700 to 7,200 lbs....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
700 to 2,700 lbs.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
monohydrated, bgs., in dms., c.l., dlvd...100 lbs. 9.95 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 10.95 - —
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 20.00 - —
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., l.c.l., 25, works....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, ship't.....lb. No prices
Coriander seed,[1] Indian, bgs..lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .13¼ Nom.
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Corn sugar, tanners,[6] chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.905 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.825 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l....100 lbs. 4.221 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.271 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[6] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.59 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.44 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
Meal,[1] 41% protein, Memphis, c.l..ton. 45.00 -49.75
Coumarin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls. ,5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .57½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .58 - —
kgs. .....lb. .58½- —
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys. lb. 2.10 - 2.39
Coaltar, oil,[2] crude, tanks, works..gal. .15½- —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works..gal. .26 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .18 - .18½
solution, tanks, works....gal. .141 - —
Wood, beech, bots., cbys.....lb. .85 - 1.04
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —
Cresol,[3,5] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .11
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¾
Cresol, USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald..lb. .10¾- .11¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .10½
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, nat.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l... 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 10.00 - —
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .40 - —
4% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .32 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. No stocks
powd., cs.....lb. No stocks
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cyanamide,[6] fertilizer mixing grade, guaranteed 21% N., pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts..unit-ton. 1.52½- —
20.6% N., gran., bulk, same basis..unit-ton. 1.62½- —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, works..lb. .14 - .16
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .09½- —
Cyclohexane prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, works..lb. .21 - .23
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, wks..lb. .30 - .32
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .30½- —
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, tanks, frt. alld E..lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexanone prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd., gal. .27 - —

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Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .37 - .40
Decanol,[6] normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue, bls.....lb. .42 - .48
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works..ton. 34.25 - —
Degras,[1,6] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls...lb. .26 - .29
over 2% ffa, bbls.....lb. .25 - .27
Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Derris root (same as Cube root).
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 5.29 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.93 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.39 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 5.03 - —
Corn, canary, bgs, c.l..100 lbs. 5.04 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.68 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.14 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.78 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.97 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.61 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.07 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.71 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¼- .11¼
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).
Diamyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., CP, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast.. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast, ton. 22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..ton. 55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 85.00 -90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works..lb. .2640- .2909
7-gal. cns., same basis..lb. .2840- .3109
dms., c.l., same basis....lb. .2090- .2350
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2240- .2500
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1900- .2250
Sebacate, dms., works.....lb. .497 - .517
Tartrate, dms.....lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] purified, dms., c.l., works, frt. equaled with So. Charleston..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
Diethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22½- —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms..lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2025- .2120
l.c.l. .....lb. .2075- .2170
tanks .....lb. .1925- .2050
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .76 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
Diethylaminoethanol,[6] l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethylanilin, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13½- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .60 - .65
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .3¾ - .32
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works. lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.....lb. No stocks
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .12½- .13
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .1875- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1925- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1775- —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l.....lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see carbinol).
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min..lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .05 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] dms., tons, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene,[1,6] dest. dist., dms., dlvd. E..gal. .55 - .56
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .45 - —
single dist., dms., dlvd. E..gal. .55 - .58
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .52 - —
Diphenyl,[6] bbls., c.l., works...lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns...lb. .48 - .50
dms. .....lb. .43 - .45
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons.lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Divi-divi,[4] according to tanning content, bgs..ton. 64.00 -68.00
Doggrass root, imp., cut, NF, bls..lb. .45 - .50
dom., bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls...lb. .08 - .10
Dover's powder, USP, cns.....lb. 2.75 Nom.
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics)—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb. 13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns....lb. 13.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1 cns. lb. 13.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns...lb. 17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns...lb. 27.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 3.65 - —
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red No. 3, cns.....lb. 17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns....lb. 4.15 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics)—
Black, D&C black, No. 1, cns. lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 4, cns..lb. 12.35 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns. 12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns. lb. 12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns.....lb. 12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb. 15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb. 15.85 - —

ALCOHOL and CHEMICALS

Pennsylvania Alcohol and Chemical Corporation streamlines into one organization various companies well-known to the alcohol and chemical industry for over 30 years.

Today, the resources, the laboratory facilities, the alert and progressive attitude of experienced personnel, insure a continuation of the service rendered to the trade for over 30 years. The company policy stresses standardized quality, flexibility of service and personal contact.

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INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL AND SOLVENT CHEMICALS

QUAKER BRAND INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL
(Pure and Denatured, all formulae)
QUAKERSOL
HIGH TEST QUAKER ANTI-FREEZE
AMYL ACETATE
BUTYL ACETATE
ETHYL ACETATE
BUTYL ALCOHOL
ETHYL CHLORIDE
U.S.P. (in 100 and 60 gram glass tubes)
BUTYRATES
(Amyl and ethyl)
REFINED AMYL ALCOHOL
126°C—132°C

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CONCENTRATED NITROUS ETHER
(For sweet spirit of nitre, U.S.P.)
PLASTICIZERS
(Dibutyl, Diethyl, Dimethyl phthalate, Tricresyl phosphate, etc.)
COTTON SOLUTIONS
ETHYL CHLORIDE
(For refrigeration and ethylation)
FORMATES
GUM SOLUTIONS
PROPIONATES
(Amyl, butyl and ethyl)
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Alcohol Plant
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Chemical Plant
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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

December ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1944

Aroplaz 1311 Replaces Scarce Alkyds in Baking Finishes

U.S.I. has just announced a new resin, S&W Aroplaz 1311, which promises to help fill the serious current need for a plasticizer resin which can be used in essential civilian bake-coatings to take the place of resins made from highly restricted phthalic anhydride.

Baked enamels, employing vehicles based on urea and melamine-formaldehyde, have outstanding hardness and color retention. Porcelain-like refrigerator finishes so made, for example, are extremely white, and stay that way. They are also very resistant to moisture, chemicals and abrasion though low in gloss characteristics.

Such coatings must be correctly plasticized as well as modified to improve their gloss; otherwise the urea and melamine-formaldehyde finishes would be entirely too brittle, too low in sheen and would have poor adhesion.

For this purpose, properly formulated alkyds perform very well. However, due to the present scarcity of phthalic anhydride, such alkyds are obtainable only for the most important military end uses. As a result, essential civilian requirements for many bake-coatings can not easily be filled.

S&W Aroplaz 1311 fills this gap quite well for many otherwise restricted end uses. Combinations with it do not bake quite as hard as with phthalic alkyds; but they are sufficiently glossy, tough, color-retentive, flexible and adhesive to be entirely suitable for most purposes.

Compatible with Nitrocellulose

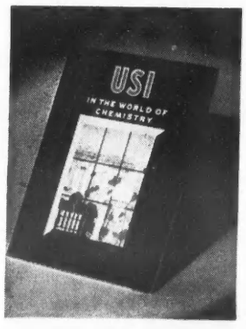
S&W Aroplaz 1311 is also freely compatible with nitrocellulose. Therefore, it is useful in lacquer formulation, acting as both a resin and a plasticizer. It is a semi-drying type resin.

Specifications

Solution	59-61% solids in High Solvency Naphtha
Viscosity	S-V
Acid Value of Plastic	25-30
Color (G.H. 1933)	8-10
Wt./gal. at 25° C.	8.2

U.S.I. Announces New, Interesting 48-Page Book

Profusely illustrated with color plates and black and white photographs, this new book, "U.S.I. in the World of Chemistry," reviews the story of U.S.I. chemicals. It outlines the part U. S. I. is playing in the war, its role in the peace to come, and suggests many interesting future developments.



U.S.I. will be glad to furnish a copy to anyone interested in industrial chemicals. It is requested that you write for the book on your letterhead.

Unusual Instruments Developed for Resin Research and Control

Novel Melting Point, Viscosity, Hardness and Other Tests Employed at U.S.I. Newark Laboratories

Equipment and techniques for testing the physical properties of resins and protective coatings have had to keep pace with the giant strides this industry has made since the comparatively recent introduction of synthetic resins. As a result, many devices and methods have come into use which may still be "news" to other branches of the chemical industry. With the thought that these developments may be of general interest, or suggestive of ideas adaptable to other fields, CHEMICAL NEWS pictures here a few of the less familiar instruments used in the new and modern U.S.I. resin laboratories.

***Film hardness,* is measured by this simple but surprisingly consistent Sward rocker test. Calibrated to make 50 oscillations, as measured by two carefully adjusted bubble levels, on glass, the instrument gives the relative hardness of dried finishes. The harder the surface the longer the instrument rocks. It is also valuable in studying drying rates, solvent release and progressive oxidation.**

New Plastic Composition Is Easily Removed from Molds

Some form of "lubricant" is necessary for the removal of molded organic thermoplastics from their molds after forming. In the extrusion method, it has also been found desirable to assist the flow of the plastic through the extrusion orifice by the addition of lubricants.

The inventor of a new compound claims that all of the present lubricants have been deficient in some respect, such as excessive brittleness, objectionable odor, softness, and discoloration. According to his claims, lubrication is attained, with none of the adverse factors formerly encountered, by adding a lower alkyl radical containing from 1 to 8 carbon atoms to the molding composition.

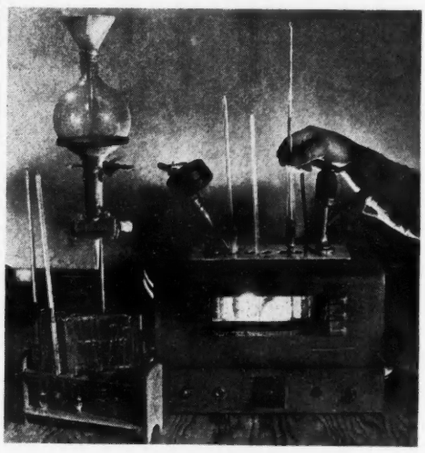
One example given is a plastic mix containing cellulose acetate, diethyl phthalate, triphenyl phosphate and methyl 12-hydroxy stearate. Effortless release from both hot and cold molds is claimed for this mix.

This type of addition agent is claimed to have similar advantages when used with nitrocellulose and other cellulose esters, and in compositions of styrene, vinyl esters, acrylic esters and like polymeric resins.

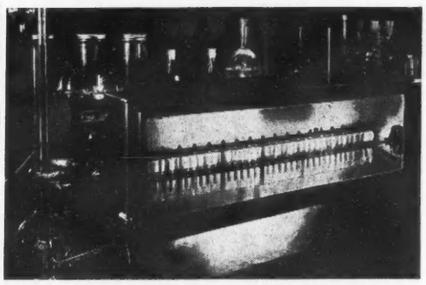
Fluorescence Suggested as New Test for Stored Foods

Following the discovery that it is possible to measure quality of stored eggs by their development of fluorescence, measurements have been tried on other types of foods.

A correlation has been discovered between fluorescence and the palatability of foods such as pork, bananas, linseed oil and various carbohydrates. Further applications of fluorescence to food testing seem to be indicated.



***This melting point test* is a far cry from the days of the capillary tube! Three grams of resin are melted in a test tube, allowed to solidify, and then covered with 50 grams of mercury. In a carefully controlled oil bath, the tube is heated until melted resin appears on the surface of the mercury. A thermometer in the mercury gives the melting point. This U.S.I.-developed test gives exceptionally uniform results and has been adopted by many other resin laboratories.**



***Viscosity* of transparent solutions is determined by measuring the speed at which an air bubble rises through the liquid. Shown here is the constant-temperature bath in which the sample is compared with a row of Gardner-Holdt tubes containing standardized solutions. The tube rack is arranged so that all tubes can be inverted simultaneously. The more viscous the sample, the slower the bubble rises.**

(*Continued on next page*)

ADVERTISEMENT—*This entire page is a paid advertisement.*

December ★ **U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS** ★ 1944

Pregnane Series Yields Sex Hormone Substitute

One of the androstenols, a compound of the pregnane series, when administered perorally, is claimed to have the effect of the female sex hormone, corpus luteum.

According to a recent patent, androstendione-3,17 is dissolved in benzene and then treated with ethyl orthoformate, absolute alcohol and alcoholic hydrochloric acid. After heating and cooling, the solution is rendered alkaline with alcoholic sodium hydroxide solution, mixed with water and extracted with ether. Following this extraction, the dried residue is recrystallized from pyridine containing alcohol.

A solution of the androstendione-3-enol-ethyl-ether, benzene and ether is flowed into a solution of potassium acetylide in liquid ammonia. After standing and the addition of benzene, the mixture is poured into water. The benzene-water-ether layer is then washed several times with water and evaporated to dryness under vacuum.

Without further purification, the residue is dissolved in ethanol, aqueous hydrochloric acid is added and the mixture is heated. Concentration and cooling crystallizes out pregneninolone which is then filtered and recrystallized from chloroform-alcohol.

Inverted Sugar Production Facilitated with Ethanol

To increase the production of dextrose and levulose, a recently patented process separates these sugars from a concentrated solution or syrup by treatment with ethanol and subsequent agitation.

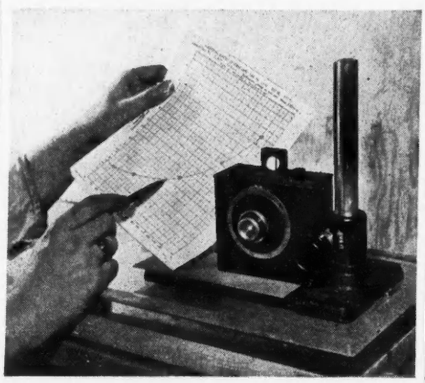
Essentially, the process consists of preparing a concentrated sugar solution, adding ethanol, agitating vigorously, and allowing the dextrose to crystallize out. The dextrose crystals are then separated from the mother liquor either by filtration or centrifuging.

Distilling the ethanol out of the mother liquor leaves a levulose syrup. Raising the pH value to about 3.5 with hydrochloric acid, concentrating to a Brix of 96 deg., and adding ethanol prepares the syrup for the crystallization of levulose. From this point on, the process is identical with the process described above for the separation of dextrose.

Unusual Instruments

(Continued from preceding page)

***To test shear-hardness,* a sample of the coating, applied on metal, is rotated by hand on the table of this Taber Abraser. Pressure on a stationary blade is gradually increased until the blade cuts through to the metal. To test abrasion resistance, the blade and supporting arm are replaced by a pair of carborundum wheels indirectly driven electrically. These abrade the surface by shearing action.**



***Film thickness* is measured magnetically right down to the thousandth of an inch in this Magne-Gage. The only requirement is that it be a non-magnetic coating upon a magnetic background.**

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information on these items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

A natural anti-oxidant, designed to preserve the flavor of foods containing either animal or vegetable fats, has been developed by a leading university and is now in commercial production. This substance, which looks like sugar, is derived from the creosote bush. **(No. 878)**

USI

Solventproof, transparent garments are offered, including gloves, caps, aprons, smocks, and sleeve guards. The full line is described in a new, free 16-page booklet. **(No. 879)**

USI

High wet strength filter papers, claimed to be practically tearproof when folded, are announced for laboratory and industrial use. Additional features are said to include resistance to dilute acids and alkalis and freedom from lint. **(No. 880)**

USI

Paint that resists up to 2500° F is announced. The paint is said to be non-inflammable, and to adhere to steel under temperatures up to 1400° F, and to alloy, brick and similar surfaces up to 2500° F. **(No. 881)**

USI

A new, self-bonding, resilient floor, said to feel like rubber and wear like stone, is announced for application over old cement, wood or composition floors without use of adhesives. It is claimed to dry in 36 hours, and to require no special application skill. **(No. 882)**

USI

A safe acetyl peroxide solution is now being offered in research quantities. Long known as an outstanding polymerization catalyst, bleach, and germicide, acetyl peroxide has been rendered non-explosive and immune to shock by dissolving it in dimethyl phthalate, according to the announcement. **(No. 883)**

USI

A green pigment, designed to add color to cement, paint and rubber, is announced. It is stated that this green pigment compares favorably in alkali and acid resistance qualities to chrome green. **(No. 884)**

USI

A new adhesive, developed by an aircraft manufacturer, is described as being capable of "sticking almost anything to anything". Among the claims made for the new adhesive, which is available as a liquid, paste, or tape, is that it will bond aluminum to steel in spite of their different coefficients of expansion. **(No. 885)**

USI

A fabric-treating chemical, said to make sheer stockings run resistant, and to remove shine from serge suits and make fabrics wear longer is on the market. The new treatment may be applied either by spraying, immersion, or sponging. **(No. 886)**

USI

Imitation chrome finish, claimed to produce an excellent simulation of real chrome, is offered in the form of a paste. **(No. 887)**

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

60 EAST 42ND ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y. — CHEMICALS · RESINS · ANTI-FREEZE · SOLVENTS · ALCOHOLS · USI SERVICE TO INDUSTRY — BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol
Butanol (Normal Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined

Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof, C.P. 96%, Absolute
*Super Pyro Anti-freeze
*Solox Proprietary Solvent

***ANSOLS**
Ansol M
Ansol PR

ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate

OXALIC ESTERS
Dibutyl Oxalate
Diethyl Oxalate

PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate

OTHER ESTERS
*Diatol
Diethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate
Ethyl Formate

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-anisidide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloranilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloranilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate

ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.

RESINS
Natural
Synthetic

ACETONE
Chemically Pure

FEED CONCENTRATES
*Curbay B-G
*Curbay Special Liquid
*Vacatone 40

OTHER PRODUCTS
Collodions
Ethylene
Ethylene Glycol
*Indalone
Nitrocellulose Solutions
Urethan

*Registered Trade Mark

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics)—
Red, D&C red, No. 8, cns...lb. 2.85 - —
D&C red, No. 17, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow D&C yellow, No. 7, cns...lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns...lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns...lb.10.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use, drugs and cosmetics—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext. D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3, cns..lb.21.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8, cns..lb. 7.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—
36 Chrome yellow, 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[6].....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste...lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
210 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
280 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct fast scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
365 Chyrophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN, lb. .43 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .65 - .68
495 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azorin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 3B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
561 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO...lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble), lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20% paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L..lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80

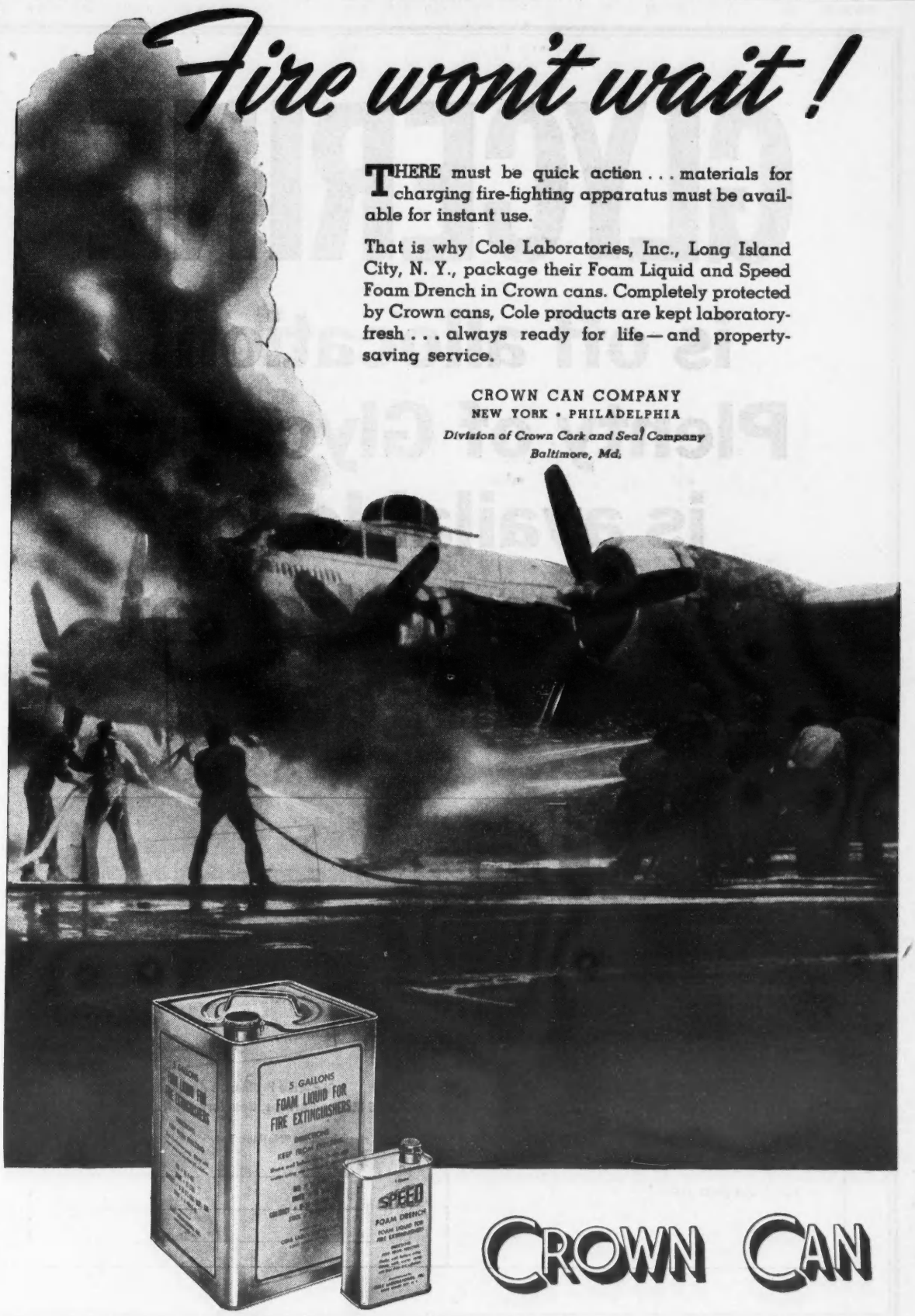
Black—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .36 - .44
Blue—
7075 Alizarin astral base..lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin, green base..lb. 6.00 - —
Brown—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —
Red—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .85 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone,[6] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
Yellow—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
246 Naphthol blue black S.. lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
909 New blue F.....lb. 1.20 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —
Blue—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Brown—
231 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .62
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R. lb. .66 - —
332 Bismarck brown R..lb. .47 - .62
703 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —
Green—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B. lb. .66 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —
Red—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A[6].....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —
Violet—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .70 - .75
681 Crystal violet B.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —
Yellow—
10 Naphthol yellow S...lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices f.o.b. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers works or warehouse).
Black—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44
Blue—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70
Brown—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —
Red—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine R.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —
Violet—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —
Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.09 - 1.15
imported .....lb. No stocks
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .58 - .59
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. No stocks
select, bndls.....lb. .55 - .60
Emetine[6] hydrochloride, bots..oz.21.00 -33.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins..oz. .95 - 1.45
synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
Hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs.. oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .48 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots.. gram. .75 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs, 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .09
Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.
Ergot, USP, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram vials.....vial. 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., divd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs..lb. .92 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb.cns..lb. .60 - .61
Ether, synthetic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetate,[3,6] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1170- .1275
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1220- .1325
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1070- .1175
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .1225- .1335
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1275- .1385
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1125- .1235
NF, dms.....lb. .14¼- .15¼
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Carbamate, dms., divd. E....lb. .58 - —
Chloride, tech., dms.....lb. .18 - .20
USP, bbls., cyl.....lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Formate, dms., f.o.b. Agnue, Calif..lb. .26 - .32
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .32½- .39¼
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.25
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose,[3] standard, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works.lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride,[3] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0642- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0691- —



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Division of Crown Cork and Seal Company
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CROWN CAN

Ethylene dichloride, dms., l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0891- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0941- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0743- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0792- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethyleneglycol,[2,6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether,[6] d m s., c.l., works..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether,[6] d m s., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .12½- —
Monomethylether,[6] d m s., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Ethylethanolamine, d m s., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylidinanilin, dms.....lb. .45 - .47½
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots..oz.10.50 -10.75
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more.....lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .18
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .12 - .18

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton.14.00 -17.50
bgs., min., 2 tons.....ton.17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 9.75 -12.25
bgs., l.c.l., min. 2 tons..ton.12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, c.l., works...ton.17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., bgs., min. 2 tons..ton.20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. .16½ Nom.
Fenugreek seed, domestic, bgs.lb. .20 - .20½
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15 - —
water white, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns....gal.16.50 -17.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.35 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Fishoils (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works..ton.72.50 - —
65% protein, same basis..ton.78.50 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East Coast..ton.66.50 - —
Flake white, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs.....lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, French type, black, bgs..lb. .62 - .64
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .11½- .14
Fluorspar, No. 1, ground, 95-98% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines, net ton.37.00 - —
washed gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, mines..net ton.33.00 - —
65%, mines.....net ton.32.00 - —
60%, mines.....net ton.31.00 - —
less than 60%, mines..net ton.30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,2,6] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0520- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0570- —
dms., extra, c.l., works.....lb. .0460- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0510- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0320- —
tanktrucks, dlvd. N.Y.C.....lb. .0345- —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .60 - .70
Fuller's earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines, ton. 8.50 -15.00
Tex. mines.....ton.12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne....ton. 3.00 - —
Chicago.....ton. 4.00 - —
imp., bgs., c.l.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural,[6] ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15½- —
dms., cns., l.c.l., works..lb. .18 - .25½
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dms., cns.....lb. .15½- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .09½- —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic, cryst., No. 1, bbls....lb. .32 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .28 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs., lb. No stocks
extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Gasoline[2] at refinery, ex tax:—
Arkansas, US motor, 70-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05¾- —
Bayonne, 70-74 oct., tanks...gal. 09075- —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 70-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05¾- .06¼
Group 3, 70-74 octane, tanks. gal. .06¼- .06¾
natural, 26-70, tanks....gal. .04¾- .05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 70-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05¾- .06
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 70-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .07¾- .0695
Gelatin, silver, label, ctns., dlvd. lb. .90 - .97
export, cases.....lb. 1.00 - —
Silver gelatin prices 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash. and Wyo.
Gelsemium, root, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .41 - .42
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .46 - .47
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .47 - .48
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms...lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls...lb. No stocks
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .26¾- .27
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .27½- .28
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .26 - .26½
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .24½- .25
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs..lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Glaubers salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., bgs., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.25
l.c.l., 5 tons up, works....100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.45
Glue, bone,[6] producers', calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb. .16 - —
30/58, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - —
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
Producers' bone glue l.c.l. prices 1c. over c.l.
Hide, producers,[1,6] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .16 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .18 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - .26½
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20 - .27½
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - .32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - .34½
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. over c.l.; bbls., ¼c. over bags.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks..lb. .11¼- —
soaplye, 80%, tanks.....lb. .10 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .15 - —
tanks.....lb. .14¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .15 - —
tanks.....lb. .14¼- —
ref., USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., lb. .15½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .15¾- —
tanks.....lb. .15 - —
B.P., 98%, dms., c.l.....lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .16¼- —
tanks.....lb. .15½- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l...lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks.....lb. .14½- —
Zone C. territory west of Zone B.
Glycine, USP, bbls., tins.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz.20.75 -21.00
acid-yellow, bots.....lb.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots. oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal, root, bls.....lb. 7.25 - 7.50
powd., bxs.....lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Grains of Paradise, bgs.....lb. .30 - .37
Graphite, conc., dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, carbon content, 65-70%, bgs., whse., basis lb. .04½- —
70-75%, bgs., same basis lb. .05 - —
75-80%, bgs., same basis lb. .05½- —
80-85%, bgs., same basis lb. .06 - —
85-90%, bgs., same basis..lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis..lb. .08 - —
Grease,[1,5] house, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
white, choice, loose.....lb. .08⅞- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, bgs., works..lb. 3.75 - —
molybdic, same basis.....lb. 3.25 - —
Chrome,[1,6] CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25 - —
20%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10¼- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
70%, bbls., same basis....lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —
Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Oxide,[6] pure, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Malachite,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, bbls., works..lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works..lb. 4.00 - 5.00
tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs.....lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, green).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .18 - .19

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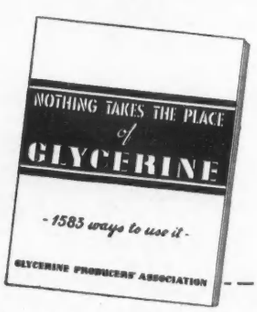

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Ah those Wonderful Brickbats!

Sometimes, brickbats do a lot of good. For instance—

Some years ago, there was talk that beer drinkers would appreciate the convenience of beer in cans . . . that beer in cans would be a fine thing from the brewer's angle, too.

But, at the time we're speaking of, beer had never been successfully put in cans. And an awful lot of brickbats were tossed around as this packaging problem progressed. Here are some of them:

▸ **"The public** *will never accept beer in cans.*" This brickbat only made us more stubborn. Today, canned beer is preferred by millions.

▸ **"You'll never** *find a can that will hold 80 pounds per square inch of pressure.*" This brickbat spurred us on. We designed such a can.

▸ **"You'll never** *find a suitable lining.*" We did. Our suppliers helped materially. Eventually they produced it to our rigid specifications and in tremendous quantities as production increased.

▸ **"You'll need** *special filling machinery. You haven't got it.*" Designs were made and a machine built. Then, with the aid of filling machine companies, the needed machinery for mass production was turned out.

P.S.

"Nobody can *open canned beer with an ordinary opener.*" So we made an opener which was distributed free. Launched our canned beer in Richmond, Virginia. Virtually overnight, it was a national wow.

Yes, opposition heaved brickbats at every step in developing the famous can for beer and ale trade-marked "Keglined." But—ah, those wonderful brickbats!—they only drove us on.

There are scores of other packaging problems which we have solved in the face of equal difficulties. Why not let us tackle the ones you'll be bucking up against after the war? Our research facilities are unparalleled. And we like brickbats. Consult our representative or write:

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY

230 PARK AVENUE ★ NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, carbonate, fib. dms.lb. 2.40 - 2.74
liquid, dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .58 - .73½
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs...lb. .11½- .13
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .52 - 1.00
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port, whse..lb. .55¾- —
31, bgs., same basis....lb. .21½- —
32, bgs., same basis....lb. .15¾- —
33, bgs., same basis....lb. .14 - —
34, bgs., same basis....lb. .09¼- —
35, bgs., same basis....lb. .15⅞- —
36, bgs., same basis....lb. .12⅝- —
37, bgs., same basis....lb. .18½- —
38, bgs., same basis....lb. .12¼- —
39, bgs., same basis....lb. .10⅝- —
40, bgs., same basis....lb. .08 - —
41, bgs., same basis....lb. .11⅝- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., same basis..lb. .14⅝- —
2, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12⅝- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14⅞- —
Prices for l.c.l., ¼c. to ½c. higher than c.l.
East India,[1] batu, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¼- —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis....lb. .12 - —
dust, same basis....lb. .06½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .05¾- —

Gum, copal, E. I., black, bold, scraped, bgs., ex dock or port, whse..lb. .12 - —
unscraped.....lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —
pale, Hiroe-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17⅜- —
chips, same basis....lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .13⅜- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis..lb. .23¾- —
chips, same basis....lb. .11¾- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .16¾- —
Macassar,[1] dust, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07⅝- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, bgs., same basis....lb. .11¾- —
Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bskts, c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis.lb. .14½- —
white, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
DU, same basis.....lb. .08⅜- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅝- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11⅝- —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅝- —
whse., entry point, c.l. lb. .08¾- —

Gum, copal, Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale, scraped, bskts., same basis..lb. .15 - —
sorts, same basis.....lb. .12⅝- —
pale chips, bold, same basis. lb. .13 - —
nubs, WCB, same basis.lb. .13⅜- —
seeds, dust, same basis...lb. .08⅜- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11⅜- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23⅝- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17⅞- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12⅜- —
cuttings of split, same basis, lb. .19¼- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l., prices ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .35¾- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31¼- —
A/D same basis.....lb. .28⅝- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .25⅞- —
B, same basis.....lb. .34⅛- —
C, same basis.....lb. .28⅝- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25⅝- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l..lb. .30⅝- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
No. 1, 3 bgs., same basis.lb. .12⅝- —
chips, cs., same basis....lb. .23½- —
dust, bgs., same basis....lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17¾- —
Gum dammar, l.c.l., prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Elemi,[1] cns., c.l., ex dock or port whse. entry port..lb. .09½- .09¾
Ester, gum rosin type,[1] dms., c.l., divd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid.-Atl. states, N. England states, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .11¼- —

Gum, ester, dms., c.l., other points, divd..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., divd. Ill., Ind., etc., lb. .11¾- —
other points, divd.....lb. .12½- —
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Ghatti, bgs.....lb. .25 - .40
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .15 - .46
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse..lb. .18 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1, extra, same basis....lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2, extra, same basis....lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .49 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis.lb. .35 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis. lb. .20¾- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis....lb. .20¾- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .43 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis.. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65¾- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. .65 - .70
Mastic, cs.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .50 - .60
Olibanum, sittings, cs.....lb. .11½- .13
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, Yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs.....lb. .99½- —
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
No. 2, cs.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
No. 3, cs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered.....lb. .07¼- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton. 22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton. 17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton. 17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 21.45 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton. 12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.. ton. 12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kansas, frt. equald..ton. 12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton. 12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Texas; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kan.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Reton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y..ton. 12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla..ton. 12.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .57 - .60
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .34 - —
No 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
paste, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,9] 25% tan, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .90
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .25
Heptane,[1] 56°-100° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10 - —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....lb. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3....gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[2,6] tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .24 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .25 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .18 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3....gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots. oz. 37.50 -42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, Chicago..unit. 4.50 - 4.75
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .56 - 1.60
Horehound, bls.....lb. .10½- .12
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots.....oz. 20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz. 20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 29.00 - —
Hydrastinine, 10 grs., bots....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastics (see Goldenseal).

Maybe it's natural to rest a bit on today's sales laurels. Pleasant dreams!

But when the awakening comes, competition may be pounding around the sales curve way out in front. That is, unless you're planning a product surprise or two today — for tomorrow.

If you haven't studied the potent possibilities of product improvement available through the use of Nimco Brand Lanolin, Degras and other grades of wool fat, this is the time to begin your experiments.

The facilities and the know-how that have made Malmstrom America's Largest Supplier of Lanolin and Degras are available to you, together with samples, should you prefer to conduct your own tests.

America's No. 1 Choice Because It's 5 WAYS BETTER

MALMSTROM · NIMCO BRAND · LANOLIN

1. LOWEST *ODOR* VOLUME
2. GREATER *UNIFORMITY*
3. BETTER *COLOR* QUALITY
4. SMOOTHER *TEXTURE*
5. FINER *BODY* CONSISTENCY

N. I. MALMSTROM & CO.

America's Largest Suppliers of { LANOLIN • Anhydrous U.S.P. • Hydrous U.S.P. • Absorption Base • Technical
DEGRAS • Neutral and Common • WOOL GREASES

147 LOMBARDY STREET • BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

Hydrofuramide, dms., fib., cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide,[6] USP, bbls. lb. .08¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River, West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
dms., extra, ret'able, dlvd...lb. 4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..oz. 50.00 -70.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz. 16.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz. 16.00 -20.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 16.00 -20.00
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .42 - —
No. 2.....lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .16 - —

I

Icthammol, N. F., bots.....lb. 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.30
synth., paste, bots.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb. 23.00 -24.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs., net.....lb. 1.28¼- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs.....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac[6] root, bgs.....lb. No prices
powd., bgs.....lb. No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls...lb. .32 - .33
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
powd.....lb. .40 - .50
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys.lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns.....lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 650-lb. dms..100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. lb. .03½- .04
kgs., works, frt. alld..lb. .04 - .04½
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls..lb. .07½- —
dms.....lb. .08½- —
solut., NF, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06½- .07½
djns.....lb. .10 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, gran., dms. lb. .70 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.30 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - —
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms...lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.32
syrup, bots., cbys.....lb. .39 - .53
Naphthenate,[6] 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .83 - .85
powd., cns.....lb. .52 - —
kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
Oxide, black (see Black, iron oxide).
Phosphate, ferric, NF, gran., cns..lb. .54 - .57
Pyrophosphate, gran., cns...lb. .59 - .62
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms. lb. .17½- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.....lb. .05½- .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .10¼- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms.lb. .33 - .38
scales, dms.....lb. .49 - .52
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- .26½
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .26½
Isobornyl acetate, cns., works.lb. .85 - 1.00
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works.lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. .102 - —
Isoeugenol, cns., works.....lb. 4.05 - 4.25
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11½- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., c.l.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .06½- —
tanks.....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works..lb. .35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .37 - .38
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .44 - .45
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs....lb. .70 - .85

K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .40 - .45
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Kerosene at refinery:—
Ark., 41-43 w.w., bulk, tanks. gal. .04½- .04¼
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w. tank... gal. .07¼ - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk, gal. .04¼- .04½
Okla.-Tex., 42-44 w.w., tanks. gal. .04⅝- .04¾
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks....gal. .065 - .0755
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .0775- .0895
San Francisco, tanks.....gal. .11¼- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.55
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,6] pure, ref., trcs.....lb. .15 22½- —
Chicago.....lb. .1455- —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Laurel leaves, Cyprus, bls....lb. .25 - .26
Greek, bls.....lb. No stocks
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .17½- .18½
Turkish, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb. .80 - —
ordinary, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
select, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Lead,[1,6] (metal) (see paint market).
Acetate,[1] white, broken, bbls.lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
Arsenate,[1,6] paste, standard, cns., c.l..lb. .05¾- .06
l.c.l.....lb. .06 - .06½
powder, basic, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l.....lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18½- .22½
l.c.l.....lb. .19 - .23
standard, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l.....lb. .11½- .12

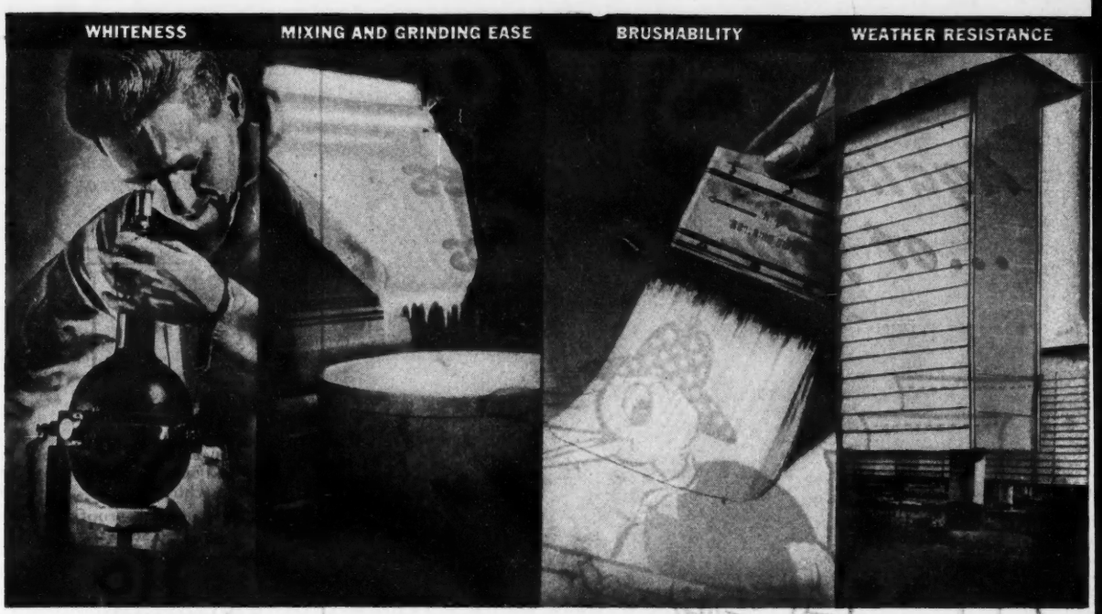
Lead arsenate, powd., standard, 1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l.....lb. .16½- .20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18 - .22
l.c.l.....lb. .18½- .23½
½-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .21 - .25
l.c.l.....lb. .21½- .25½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .07½- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev. N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .07¾- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots..lb. 2.80 - —
jars.....lb. 2.69 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.lb. .22½- —
Metallic paste, works.....lb. .19¾- .21½
Naphthenate, 24%-30% Pb 50-gal. dms..lb. .14¼- .17½
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls..lb. .23 - —
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
other points.....lb. .09 - —

Lead, red, dry, 95% Pb_3O_4, bbls., l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc. lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10½- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala. lb .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —

Lead, red, dry, 98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10½- —
in oil, 95% min., kgs.....lb. .14 - —
Resinate, precip., 23.3% Pb., 160-lb. dms..lb. .17½- —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .0730- .0780
Soyate, 26.15% Pb., 50-gal. dms. lb. .22¼- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .33
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, 10% Pb., 60-gal. dms., lb. .08¼- —
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11½- —
smaller lots, E. frt. alld. lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¾- —
White, basic carbonate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo..lb. .08½- —
dlvd., other points..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .08¾- —
other points.....lb. .08½- —
basic sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
in oil, consumers, kgs.....lb. .13¼- .13¾
dealers, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .11¼- .11⅝
painters, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .12¼- .12⅝
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.....lb. .25¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .26½- .45
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l....lb. .39½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .40¾- .59



FROM PIGMENT TO PERFORMANCE...

White Lead has *More* of the Properties that make Good Paint

Yes, all the way through white lead gives you a hand.

For it has more properties that are beneficial to the manufacture and performance of outside paints than any other white pigment.

From the mixing of your product to the time the customer decides, on the basis of its performance, to buy it again—this pigment works with you every step of the way.

And the proof of the pudding is that, while some pigments are known for certain specific characteristics, Basic Carbonate White Lead is so well rounded, so versatile, that it is widely used to accomplish a great many desirable paint-making ends.

Check white lead in this respect against any other white pigment. Then ask yourself: Which pigment can give me *more* of the properties I want in my product? Which pigment should be the backbone of *my* house paint formulations?

Many paint men have found the right answer in the bag that contains *Dutch Boy Basic Carbonate White Lead.*

The Part Played by "LEAD SOAPS"

The fact that white lead reacts with oil and forms lead soaps is one important reason why it contributes so much to good outside paint. These soap formations are characterized by a peculiar fibrous structure showing multiple projections extending from a core. The photomicrograph in the Dutch Boy's hand, above, is a graphic presentation of the manner in which these projections interlock and reinforce the paint film. It is easy to see why these lead soaps tend to produce a more closely knit film with the consequent advantages of greater toughness, flexibility, adhesion and weather resistance.

A TYPE FOR EVERY NEED—*We* have five basic carbonate white leads, with varying degrees of oil absorption, hiding and paint-thickening power. *You* have differing white lead needs with different products. Why not get together with our technical staff and get their years of white lead experience behind your paint formulations?

DUTCH BOY *Basic Carbonate* **WHITE LEAD**

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY—*New York, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis, San Francisco; Boston (National-Boston Lead Company); Pittsburgh (National Lead & Oil Co. of Penna.); Philadelphia (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.)*

Lecithin, pure vegetable, bots., 100-lb. lots..lb. 2.75 - —
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .25¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26½- .45
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. .25 - .72
powd., bbls.....lb. .60 - .88
root, natural, Indian, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
powder, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Russian, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton.13.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal...ton.13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. .650 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton 9.00 - —

Lime, hydrated, paper bags, f.o.b.
Adams, Mass..ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 9.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich:..ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D...ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
spray, paper bgs., f.o.b., Adams, Mass..ton. 9.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 9.00 - —
Ohio .....ton.11.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —

Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen,[9] 20.5% N (See Ammonia, Nitrate, Limestone).

Linalool, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Linden flowers with leaves, bls..
lb. .90 - 1.00
Linseed meal,[1] 34%, bulk, c.l.ton.45.00 - —
32%, bulk, c.l.....ton.43.00 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .08¾- —
other points.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex. Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Other points.....lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. 1.92 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF,. 250-lb. bbls., kgs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Stearate, fib, dms., 3 tons, works..lb. .50 - —

Lithopone,[1] ordinary, bgs. (20 tons)..lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- —
titanate,[8] (high-strength), bgs., c.l..lb. .0560- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks.oz.35.50 -38.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls...lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls..lb. .14 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
No. 4, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs.....lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bxs.....lb. .21½- —
Lovage (ligusticum actae folium) root, dom., bls..lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Lupulin, NF, tins.....lb. 8.00 -10.00
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .77 - .78
Banda, cs.....lb. .93 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .63 - .63
broken, bgs.....lb. .56 - .56
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia arsenate,[1,8] dms.....lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls.....lb. .08¼- —
kgs.....lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .08 - —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls.....lb. .09½- —
kgs.....lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .06½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .08¼- —
bbls.....lb. .09¼- —
kgs.....lb. .10½- —
Magnesia carbonate:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa. and R. I. Zone 2—Balance of U. S. Frt. alld. Phillipsburg, Plymouth Meeting and Valley Forge. Freight allowed on l.c.l. incl., dlvd. storedoor.
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd..lb. .12¾- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works....ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, med., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls., lb. .60 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .08 - .09
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .81 - .82
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Magnesia trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bags, f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton.58.75 - —
dead-burnt[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -32.00
Maleic anhydride[6] drs., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
blue, bls.....lb. No stocks
Leaves, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .25½ - —
Arsenate,[8] bgs.....lb. .12 - .12¼
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works ton.74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works, ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.74.75 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls...lb. .22 - —
Naphthenate, 0% Mn, 50-gal. drms..gal. .16 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Soyate, 8.2% Mn, 50-gal. drms. lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works. lb. No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. .04 - .05
fertilizer, 63%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East..ton.59.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati..ton.68.50 - —
industrial grade, 80%, $MnSO_4$, bgs..lb. .05 - .05¾
Tallate, 4% Mn, 50-gal. drms..lb. .09 - —
Mangrove bark, E. Afr., if and when available, bgs., based on freight $18, insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers' account..ton.65.00 -68.00
Manna flake, cs.....lb. No stocks
Mannitol,[8] com'l grade, bbls., works..lb. .35 - .40
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs. or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Midwest shipping points..ton.14.50 -20.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.17.50 -25.00
Marjoram, Argentine, bls....lb. .29 - .30
California, French type, bls., f.o.b. Pacific Coast..lb. .45 - .46
Chilean, bls.....lb. .28 - .29
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menadione, USP, bots.....gram. .10 - —
Menthol, tech., synth., cns....lb. 5.00 - 6.00
USP,[1] natural, cns.....lb.13.50 -14.00
synth., cns.....lb.13.00 - —
racemic, cns.....lb. 6.60 - 9.15

ON CONSTANT GUARD

Against the enemies ...of your products

Will absorbed moisture—or evaporation—damage your packaged products? Is there possibility of your products absorbing foreign odors while in storage or in transit? Or of losing their natural, desirable aroma? Is sifting a problem? Or vermin? Or contamination?

If the answer is "yes" to any of these questions, and if your products are in powdered, granular, crystal or lump form, then Bemis Waterproof Bags are just what the doctor ordered. They give full protection against all these enemies of your products.

How will you know what particular type of bag your products require?

That's one of the tasks of the Bemis Shipping Research Laboratory. With specially designed equipment, chemists and research specialists determine what bag materials and constructions should go into each job.

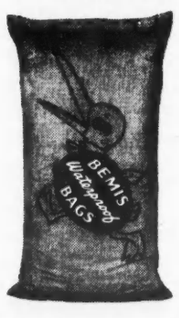
Almost as important as top protection for your products are the major money savings you enjoy. Bemis Waterproof Bags cost less than other containers giving comparable protection. Further, they save storage space on both empty and filled bags—they speed up filling, closing and handling time—they save on shipping costs—and frequently reduce damage claims.

Send the coupon today for the interesting booklet—"A Guide to More Efficient Shipping." Then, if you wish, one of our representatives will call on you to discuss your packaging requirements. No obligation, of course.

1. An inside layer of flexible creped kraft paper impregnated with...
2. a layer of waterproof adhesive that also seals the interstices in the...
3. outside layer of tough, closely woven fabric and cements both layers together.

The outer fabric may be either cotton or burlap. The kind of bonding adhesive depends upon the commodity to be packed. One or more linings of paper and adhesive may be incorporated depending upon the protection needed. Bag seams may be cemented or sewn.

THEY'RE TAILOR-MADE TO YOUR JOB



WATERPROOF DEPARTMENT

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

ST. LOUIS · BROOKLYN

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO., 408-A Pine St., St. Louis 2, Mo.; 5122 Second Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Please send your special booklet, "A Guide to More Efficient Shipping," and details about use of Bemis Waterproof Bags for_____ (PRODUCT)

*Firm Name*_____

*Street Address*_____

*City*_____ *State*_____

*Mark for the attention of*_____

Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10% tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails.....lb. 1.19 - 1.21
50%, pails.....lb. 1.54 - 1.56
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[2] dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.17
Chloride,[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst. powd.....lb. 3.34 - —
Iodide,[2] red, NF, dms., kgs.lb. 3.90 - —
yellow, fib. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.00 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide,[2] NF (see Red, precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide)
yellow, NF VI, fib. dms..lb. 2.34 - 2.36
red,[2] NF (see Red, precipitate).
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. ctns.lb. 1.49 - 1.54
dms.....lb. 1.42 - 1.44
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks .....lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 3.00 - —
Gold X+, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in., pkg.15.00 - —
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1,2,6] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R., gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - .76
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.

Methanol, synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .31 - —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .34 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .36 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .43 - —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A., gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .51½- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld...gal. .24 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .27 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash. Buyers in Zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered Zone 4 price or at the Zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Methyl abietate, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .0722- —
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, dlvd...lb. .0847- —
single dms., dlvd.....lb. .0947- —
smaller cont., dlvd.....lb. .1447- —
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .1122- —
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, dlvd...lb. .1247- —
single dms., dlvd.....lb. .1347- —
smaller cont., dlvd.....lb. .1847- —
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss., lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10¼
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..gal. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by Group A. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis, gal. .68 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis, gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .84½- —
Natural methyl acetone quoted drums extra by Group B. Sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —
Synthetic methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Benzoate,[6] ctns.....lb. .70 - 1.10
Bromide, ens.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls. .....lb. .65 - .75

Methyl chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
50 to 400 lbs., cyl. mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .36 - .40
Methyl chloride quotatiosn are spot or contract, ship. point. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders, uniformly 10c. per pound higher.

Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. No stocks
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
tech., c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23½- .24½
Oleate, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .35 - —
Salicylate,[1] 500-lb. dms.....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, dms., cns., works..lb. .25 - .28
Methylcellulose, specl., vis. (4,000 cps.). fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .63 - —

Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, USP, kgs.100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., wks..lb. .18 - .28
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Methylpentanediol, com'l, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
Mica, dry grd.,[1] roofing, white, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., bgs..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.43.50 - —
wet-grd.,[1] biotite, c.l., bgs..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —

Mica, wet-grd., white, 1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09¾- —
paint or lacq., c.l., bgs....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
rubber, c.l., bgs.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
Mica, dry grd., quoted works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in carload lots is frt. alld. E.; less carload lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss. R. and 1c. per lb. higher W. of Rockies.
Milk powder, skimmed,[1] roller, bulk, Zone A, bbls..lb. .12½- —
Zone B.....lb. .12¾- —
spray, bbls., bulk, Zone A..lb. .14½- —
Zone B.....lb. .14¾- —
Milk powder Zones are:—Zone A, all States not included in Zone B. Zone B., Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I. and Vt.
whole, roller, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
spray, bbls.....lb. .36 - —
Sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾- .27¼
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits)
Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis....gal. .18½- —
Area 3, same basis....ton.26.00 - —
Area 4, same basis....ton.29.00 - —
Area 5, same basis....ton.34.00 - —
Note—Area No. 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area No. 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area No. 3, Calif.; Area No. 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area No. 5, Ia., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.

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Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[5] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works.....lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - .09
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis....lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis..... ...lb. .23½- —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monoethylaniline, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethyl para aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .65 - —
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromine, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .12 - .13
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .75 - —

Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz.40.00 -45.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 4.15 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 1.40 - 2.05
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls. .....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs., lb. .16 - .16½
Montana, yellow, bgs.....lb. .13 - .13½
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .12¾- .13¼
Myrobalans,[6] J1, whole, bgs., frt. guar., insurance $1. Any difference for buyers' acc oxnt..ton.60.00 -63.00
crushed, same basis.....ton.71.00 -75.00
J2, whole, bgs., same basis... ton.51.00 -54.00

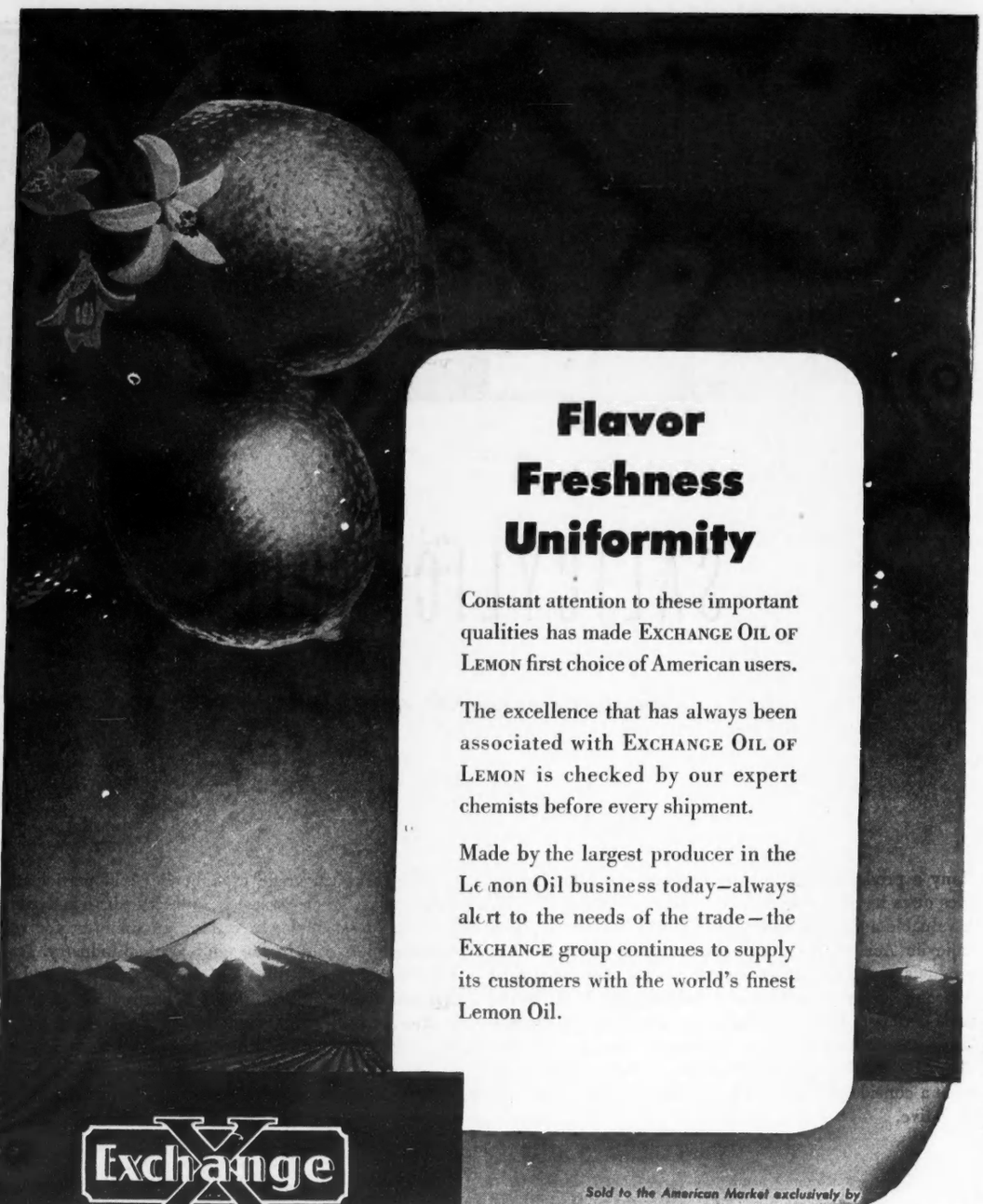
N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene,[2,6] crude, dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .031 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0325- —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0335- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - —
Naphthalene, refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers, and jobbers, works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .08¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .08¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms.....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton above the bulk quotations.
Neroline, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6,5] carbonate, bbls....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. No stocks
Oxide,[6,4] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6,5] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine, sulphate, 40%, dms. 50 lbs..lb. .8660- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. .1015- —
Nicotinamide,[6] USP, dms....kilo.13.25 -13.55
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb.17.00 -18.00
Nitercake, bulk works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
5-7, 40-60 cps., same basis. lb. .27 - —
ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
5-7, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol A used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks..lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen, solut.,[6] tanks...ton N.108.21 - —
Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from ports, and anhydrous ammonia basis, Hopewell, Va.
Nitrogenous process tankage,[1] bulk, works.....unit-ton. 3.15 - 3.50
sewage sludge,[1] bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.60 + 4.40- 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane 1, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bgs.....lb. .47 - .48
Chinese, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Nutmegs,[1] E. I., grinding, bgs., lb. .45 - .46
100's, bgs.....lb. .47 - .48
West Indian, No. 1, bgs....lb. .34 Nom.
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .08¾- .09
powder, bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 55% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal,[6] tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, arti. (see Benzaldehyde).
bitter, F.P.A.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
natural, USP, bots.....lb. Nominal
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Angelica root, bots.....lb.140.00 -150.00
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. No stocks
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .45 - .55
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Babassu,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.65
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.55 - 1.75
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 9.85
natural, Italian, coppers...lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Brazilian, cns.....lb.10.00 -10.25
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude.....lb. No stocks
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns...lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Mexican (see lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
redistilled, USP X, cns....lb. 2.30 - 2.50
Calamus, cns.....lb.22.50 -25.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. No stocks
white, cns.....lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.....lb.11.75 -12.00
rectified, cns.....lb.13.25 -14.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns..lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb.17.00 -20.00
Cardamom, bots.....lb.19.00 -21.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb.12.00 Nom.
Castor,[1] blown, dms., returnable, l.c..lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l.lb. .14 - —
cns. .....lb. .15¾- .17¾
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
dehyd., bodied, dms., c.l....lb. .1790- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1830- —
tanks .....lb. .1750- —
unbodied, dms., c.l....lb. .1600- —
tanks .....lb. .1650- —
No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .09½- .09¾
l.c.l. .....lb. .10½- .11
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12 - .12¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .13 - .13¼
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¾- .12½
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- .13¾
Cedarleaf,[1] cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 2.85
Cedarwood, dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Celery, bots.....lb.19.00 -22.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .70 - .75
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots....lb.36.00 -40.00
leaf oil, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. .90 - .95
Java, cns.....lb. No stocks
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Coconut,[1,6] Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y..lb .0835- —
ret. dms. .....lb. .08¾- .0985
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms...gal. .85 - .88
tankcar .....gal. .83 - —
Codliver,[5] med., USP, bbls., dms..gal. 2.30 - 2.40
Coriander, bots. .....lb.28.00 -36.00
Corn,[1,5] crude, tanks, works.lb. .12¾- —
edible, dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .16¼- .16½
tanks .....lb. .1502- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.lb. .03½- —
Cottonseed,[1,5] cooking, l.c.l., ret. dms..lb. .16¼- —
foots, acid, 95%, tankcar, dlvd. E..lb. .07¾- —
raw, 50%, tankcar, dlvd. E. lb. .03¾- —
salad, l.c.l., ret. dms....lb. .16½- —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. No prices.
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots. .....lb. 8.00 -10.00
Cypress, bots.....lb.12.60 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. .....lb.10.00 Nom.
weed, bots. .....lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns. .....lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, cns. .....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Fishliver,[1,5] dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram..... per million units. .14 - —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram, per million units. .001 - —
200,000 or more A units.... per million units. .30 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).
Geranium, Algerian, cns....lb.12.00 -13.00
Bourbon, cns. .....lb.11.00 -12.00
Russian, cns.....lb.15.50 - —
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.20.00 -22.50
Hemlock, cns. .....lb. 2.65 - 3.34
Juniper berry, cns.....lb.15.00 -16.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Lard,[5] common, 1 bbl.....lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
Winter, strained, bbls...lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
lned, bbls. .....lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots. .....lb. No prices.
Lavandin, cns. .....lb. 8.00 - —



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Oil, lavender flower, French, cns. lb. 8.50 -16.00
Russian, cns. lb. 11.00 -11.50
garden, cns. lb. .55 - .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns. lb. 3.50 - 4.00
tech., cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Lemon, Calif., cns. lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, cns. lb. 3.25 - —
Terpeneless lb. 25.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms. lbs. 1.50 - 1.60
Lignaloe wood, Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).
Mexican, seed, cns. lb. No stocks
wood, cns. lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns. lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Mexican, cns. lb. 6.00 - 6.50
expressed, Jamaica, cns. lb. 11.00 -12.50
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l. lb. .1510- —
l.c.l. lb. .1600- .1660
tankcar lb. .1470- —
tankwagon lb. .1470- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Linseed replacement, dms. lb. .1310- .1510
tankcar lb. .1270- .1470
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, extax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¾-4 pour, tanks gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks gal. .07¼- .11¼
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks gal. .25 - —
300 vis., No. 3 col., 0-10 pour, tanks gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., No. 3 col., 15-25 pour, tanks gal. .15 - .17½
140-150 vis., No. 8 color, 10-25 pour, tanks gal. .24 - .30
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks gal. .29 - .31
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks gal. .31 - .33
Mace, dist., cns., dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns. lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Menhaden,[1,5] crude, tanks, Balto. lb. .0890- —
light-pressed, l.c.l., dms. lb. .1200- —
tankcars lb. .1120- —
ref'd, alkali, l.c.l., dms. lb. .1300- —
kettle-boiled, l.c.l., dms. lb. .1400- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns. lb. No stocks
Mustard seed,[4] exp., dms. lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot, 15° c.l., bbls. gal. 1.90 - —
20°, c.l., bbls. gal. 1.80 - —
30°, c.l., bbls. gal. 1.60 - —
pure, bbls. lb. .18¼ Nom.
Neroli, bots. lb. 220.00 -275.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Oiticica,[1] liquid, dms., c.l. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l. lb. .20 - .20½
tankcars lb. .19¼- —
Oleo,[6] 1, bbls. lb. .13¼ Nom.
Olibanum, bots. lb. 5.00 - —
Olive, denat., dms. gal. No stocks
edible,[1] Calif., ½%-3% f.f.a., dms. gal. 4.30 - 4.80
imported, dms. gal. No stocks
foots, dms. lb. No stocks
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No prices
l.c.l. lb. No prices
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No prices
l.c.l. lb. No prices
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No prices
l.c.l. lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs. lb. 1.00 - —
expressed, Brazilian, cns. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Calif., cns. lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Florida, cns., dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Messina, USP, coppers. lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns. lb. 3.75 - 4.00
sequiterpeneless, bots. lb. 97.00 -100.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs. lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Palm,[1,5] Niger, dms. lb. .0865- —
Palmarosa, cns. lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.3. gal. .05¾- —
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, same basis. lb. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour. gal. .08 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra. Ind. refy. gal. .12 - —
100-110 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis. gal. .08½- —
10/25 pour, same basis. gal. .08¼- —
100-105 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis. gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, cns. lb. 20.00 Nom.
Peanut,[1,5] crude, tanks, mill. lb. .13 - —
bleached, deod., tankcar lb. .1501- —
hydrogenated, tanks lb. .1573- .1578
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .08 - —
raw, 50% tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .04 - —
Pennyroyal, dms., cns. lb. 4.10 - 4.25
import, cns. lb. No prices
Peppermint, natural, dms. lb. 7.50 - —
redist., USP, dms. lb. 8.05 - —
Perilla, crude, dms. lb. No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Pimento, berry, dms. lb. 6.90 - 7.00
Leaf, cns. lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Pine,[1,6] ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. gal. .63 - .63½
l.c.l., ret. dms., dlvd. E. gal. .73 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, cns. lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal. gal. .22½- —
contracts gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind. gal. *.24 - —
Boston, Providence. gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal. gal. .28 - —
* Extra for bbls., but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.
Rapeseed,[1,5] bulk, New Orleans. lb. .1156½- —
Red,[5] dist., dms., dlvd. lb. .12¾- .13¾
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12 - —
double dist., ret. dms. lb. .15¼- .16¼
Saponified, same prices.
Rose, natural, coppers. oz. 30.00 -40.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms. lb. 1.70 - 2.10
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms. gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms. gal. .68 - —
3d rectified. gal. .72 - —
Rue, bots. lb. 8.25 Nom.
Sage, Spanish, cns. lb. 3.60 - 5.00
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns. lb. 6.75 - —
Mysore, cns., case lots. lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,6] tanks, Pac. Coast. gal. .66¾- —
light-pressed, l.c.l., dms. lb. .1200- —
tankcars lb. .1120- —
ref'd, alkali, l.c.l., dms. lb. .1300- —
kettle-boiled, l.c.l., dms. lb. .1400- —
Sassafras, artif., cns. lb. 1.05 - 1.40
natural, cns., dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Savin, cns. lb. No stocks
Savory, cns. lb. 8.00 - —
Sesame,[1,5] tanks lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .20 - —
tanks, works gal. .14 - —
Snake root, Canada, cns. lb. No stocks
Soybean,[1,5] crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .1175- —
clarif., dms. lb. .1296- .1335
tanks lb. .1256- —

Oil, soybean, deod., Winter, tankcar. lb. .1393- —
ret. dms. lb. .1500- .1540
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .07½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd E. lb. .05½- —
refd., varnish, dms. lb. .1386- .1400
tanks lb. .1340- .1347
Spearmint, dms. lb. 4.00 Nom.
Sperm,[6] bleach, 38°, dms. lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms. lb. .1310- —
Spruce,[1] cns, dms. lb. 2.65 - 3.34
Sunflower, refined,[6] tanks lb. .1468- —
semi-refined, tanks. lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns. lb. 4.00 - 5.00
South, cns. lb. 2.50 - 3.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works. ton. 53.65 -55.00
l.c.l., works ton. 58.65 -63.65
tanks, works ton. 40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works. lb. .05 - .05¼
l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —
tanks, works lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[5] acidless, bbls. lb. .14¼- —
tanks lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns. lb. No stocks
Tar,[1] pine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities. gal. .32¾- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works gal. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities gal. .27 - —
rect., USP, bbls. gal. .60½- —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns. lb. 2.50 - 3.50
white, cns. lb. 2.65 - 4.00
Tung,[1,6] dms. lb. .39½- .40
tanks lb. .38¾- —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphorated).
Turpentine (see T).
Vetiver, Bourbon, bots. lb. 30.00 -35.00
Whale,[5] ref., natural, dms. lb. .1187 Nom.
winter, bleach, dms. lb. .1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms. gal. 10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50-60 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. gal. .42 - .45
65/75 vis., c.l. gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. gal. .42 - .45

Oil, white mineral, USP, 80/90 vis., dms. extra, c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. gal. .43 - .48
95/105 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .44½- —
l.c.l. gal. .50½- .53½
125/135 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .49 - —
l.c.l. gal. .55 - .58
145/155 bls., dms., c.l. gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. gal. .57 - .60
175/185 vis., c.l. gal. .54½- —
l.c.l. gal. .60½- .63½
200/210 vis., c.l. gal. .58 - —
l.c.l. gal. .64 - .67
320/330 vis., c.l. gal. .65 - —
l.c.l. gal. .71 - .74
335/345 vis., c.l. gal. .66 - —
l.c.l. gal. .72 - .75
San Francisco, 55, 70 and 85 vis., ret. iron dms., 65 dms. gal. .40 - —
64-1 dms. gal. .42 - .45
100 vis., 65 dms. gal. .49½- —
64-1 dms. gal. .51½- .54½
145 vis., 65 dms. gal. .57 - —
64-1 dms. gal. .59 - .62
180 vis., 65 dms. gal. .60½- —
64-1 dms. gal. .62½- .65½
340 vis., 65 dms. gal. .72 - —
64-1 dms. gal. .74 - .77
Wintergreen, nat., North, cns. lb. 6.50 - 8.50
South, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed,[1] cns. lb. 5.00 - 5.15
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots. lb. 9.50 -10.00
Oleostearin,[1] bbls. lb. .1054- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines., ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 9.50 - —
lumps, same basis ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, same basis ton. 5.00 - —

Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots lb. 13.00 - —
25-lb. lots lb. 13.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, cadmium selenide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works. lb. 1.50 - —
Dinitroanilin toner,[1] lb. 1.05 - —
Persian,[1] bbls. lb. .30 - .45
Molybdate,[1,5] bbls. lb. .41 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner,[1] bbls., works. lb. .80 - 1.05
kgs. lb. .80 - —
Orange mineral, Amer., bbls., 6 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .12¼- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .12¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo. lb. .12½- —
other points lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc. lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., etc. lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo. lb. .13 - —
other points lb. .12½- —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bgs., lb. .10½- .11
sweet, bls. lb. .16 - .20
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, bgs. lb. .09½- .10
flat leaf, bgs. lb. .09 - .09½
Orris root, African, bls. lb. .85 - .90
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .90 - .95
Portuguese, bls. lb. .65 - .70
Verona, bls. lb. No stocks
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works. lb. .23 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms. lb. .09 - .10
Orthochlorophenol, dms. lb. .25 - .27

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GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
644 Pacific St., Brooklyn 17, N. Y.
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Orthocresol,[2,6] 30.4° C, Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - .18½
29.0° C, Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroanilin, dms.....lb. .43 - .55
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns., lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bbls...lb. .23 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .11 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Papaverine natural, synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 7.05 - 7.35
sulphate, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika,[1] Chilean, good, bgs...lb. .30 - .31
Portuguese, choice, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
extra fancy, bgs.....lb. .39 - .40
good, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Spanish, fancy, bgs.....lb. .48½- .49
fair, bgs.....lb. .42 - .43
good, bgs.....lb. .47 - .48
Para-anisidin, dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks...lb. .32 - —
Paracresol,[6] bbls., wks.....lb. .41 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .1595- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1645- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .15
Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. .04¼- —
fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 117-119 ASTM, c.l., refinery..lb. .05 - —
120-122 ASTM, same basis, lb. .0620- —
122-124 ASTM, same basis, lb. .0620- —
125-127 ASTM, same basis, lb. .0560- —
127-129 ASTM, same basis, lb. .0585- —
128-130 ASTM, same basis, lb. .0585- —
130-132 ASTM, same basis, lb. .0615- —
132-134 ASTM, same basis, lb. .0640- —
135-137 ASTM, same basis, lb. .0715- —
140-142 ASTM, same basis, lb. .0810- —
146-148 ASTM, same basis, lb. .1050- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher than those for slabs loose.
Paraformaldehyde,[2,5] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .22 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., wks..lb. .12 - —
and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
USP, cns., cbys.....lb. .35 - .45
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works...lb. .43 - .45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., wks. lb. .15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works..lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs. lb. 2.00 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.....lb. .48 - —
Paris green,[1] dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .20 - .27
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - .28
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. .16 - .20
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Pectin, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Penicillin,[6] hospitals, institutions, ampules, per 100,000 units. 2.40 - 2.60
for gov. purchases, ampules, per 100,000 units. 1.50 - —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works, lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol,[6] CP, bbls., dlvd., lb. .75 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .29 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .33 - —
Tetra-acetate, bbls., dlvd....lb. 1.00 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.50 - —
Pentane,[1] 28°-38° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .07½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., gal. .16 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .35 - —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs...lb .10 - —
50 to 100 bgs.....lb. .1050- —
4 to 24 bgs.....lb. .1100- —
longs, old crop, bgs....lb. No stocks
Mombassa, bgs.....lb. .24½- .25
Niger, fair, bgs.....lb. .23 Nom.
Sierra Leone, bgs.....lb. .22½ Nom.
Unganda, washed, bgs...lb. No stocks
red, chillies, Carolina, longs, new crop, bgs..lb. .31 - .31½
sports, old crop, bgs....lb. .43 - .44
Congo, bgs.....lb. .25 Nom.
Louisiana, sports, bgs....lb. .43 - .44
24 bgs.....lb. .1295 Nom.
white,[1] 15 tons, bgs.....lb. .1161 Nom.
Peppermint, USP, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Import, bls.....lb. .90 Nom.
Perchloroethylene,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1..lb. .0782- .0800
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0832- .0850
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .0832- .0850
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0882- .0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0932- .0950
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point..lb. .0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0932- .0950
Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), ... J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Peru balsam, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3, c.l..lb. .021 - —
golden Topaz, bbls., c.l....lb. .032 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .036 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.lb. .024 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .028 - —
USP, amber, dms., c.l.....lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04½- —
extra amber, dms., c.l.....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04½- —
cream, c.l., dms.....lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .06¼- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.....lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¼- —
white, lily, dms., c.l.....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .07 - —
snow, c.l., dms.....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .07¾- —
soft, c.l., dms.....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .06¼- —
Deposit on ret. dms. $4.
Petrolatum prices dms. extra, ret.
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades..bbl. .93 - 1.01
Illinois.....bbl. 1.37 - —
Kentucky, Union County..bbl. 1.32 - 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas.....bbl. .86 - 1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas.....bbl. .85 - 1.25
Pennsylvania.....bbl. 1.31 - 3.00
Texas, Gulf Coast.....bbl. 1.06 - 1.36
North, North-Central....bbl. 1.01 - 1.25
West.....bbl. .70 - 1.12
Panhandle.....bbl. 1.10 - 1.22
Savannah, Ga.....bbl. 1.60 - 1.77
Wyoming.....bbl. 1.12 - —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., Group 3.gal. .16 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .35 - —
35-60° C., dms., c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .35 - —
40-75° C., dms., c.l.....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .35 - —
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:—
Arkansas, No. 1.....gal. .04 - —
Nos. 2 and 3.....gal. .03½- —
California, heavy.....bbl. 1.10 - —
light.....bbl. 1.20 - —
diesel.....gal. .04 - —
stove dist.....gal. .05 - —
Group 3, No. 3.....gal. .08½- —
Group 3, No. 5.....bbl. .85 - —
No. 6.....bbl. .80 - .85
Kansas, No. 6.....bbl. .85 - .90
Oklahoma, No. 2.....gal. .03⅝- —
No. 6.....bbl. .90 - —
14-16.....bbl. .97 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1.gal. .07 - .07⅜
No. 2.....gal. .07 - .0805
No. 3.....gal. .06⅞- .07⅜
36-40 gravity.....gal. .07 - .07⅜
bunker C, Baltimore, Md..bbl. 1.65 - 1.77
Boston, Mass.....bbl. 1.65 - 1.77
Charleston, Mass.....bbl. 1.60 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.....bbl. 1.60 - —
New York, N. Y.....bbl. 1.65 - 2.07
Norfolk, Va.....bbl. 1.65 - 1.77
Philadelphia, Pa.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Portland, Me.....bbl. 1.80 - —
Providence, R. I.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Savannah, Ga.....bbl. 1.65 - 1.77
Wilmington, N. C.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Lacquer diluent, at refinery:—
California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles, gal. .11 - —
Fort Wells, Wash.....gal. .12 - —
San Francisco.....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore.....gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11½- —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks, gal. .07⅞- —
toluol type, tanks..gal. .07⅜- .07½
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks.. gal. .10¼- —
198-200 b.r., tanks...gal. .10¼- —
246-397 b.r., tanks...gal. .10½- —
312-408 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks...lb. .09 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y.gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Baltimore....gal. .12 - .14
Boston.....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal. .1630- —
Buffalo.....gal. .1240- —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .11 - —
Chicago.....gal. .13½- —
Detroit.....gal. .1580- —
Hartford.....gal. .1630- —
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .1480- —
Lancaster, Pa.....gal. .12 - —
Milwaukee.....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis.....gal. .1420- —
Newark (200 gal.).....gal. .11 - —
New York (200 gal.)....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia.....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh.....gal. .129 - —
Providence.....gal. .13 - —
Rochester.....gal. .1320- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse.....gal. .14 - —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .13 - —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .13 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
tankwagon, Newark.....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport.....gal. .1730- —
Chicago.....gal. .1380- —
Detroit.....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee.....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis.....gal. .1420- —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia.....gal. .125 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
high-solvency, No. 1, over 76% arom., tanks, Bayway, N. J. gal. .21½- —
No. 2, over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .21½- —
No. 3, same basis.....gal. .22½- —
No. 8, tanks, same basis.. gal. .228 - —
No. 30, tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld..gal. .223 - —
No. 40, tanks, Wilmington, Cal..gal. .13½- —

American infantry unit carrying full equipment, including machine gun, on Normandy Beachhead. Signal Corps Photo.

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3132 S. CANAL STREET, CHICAGO 16 • NEW LONDON, CONN. • W. K. SHEFFIELD, 500 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 18

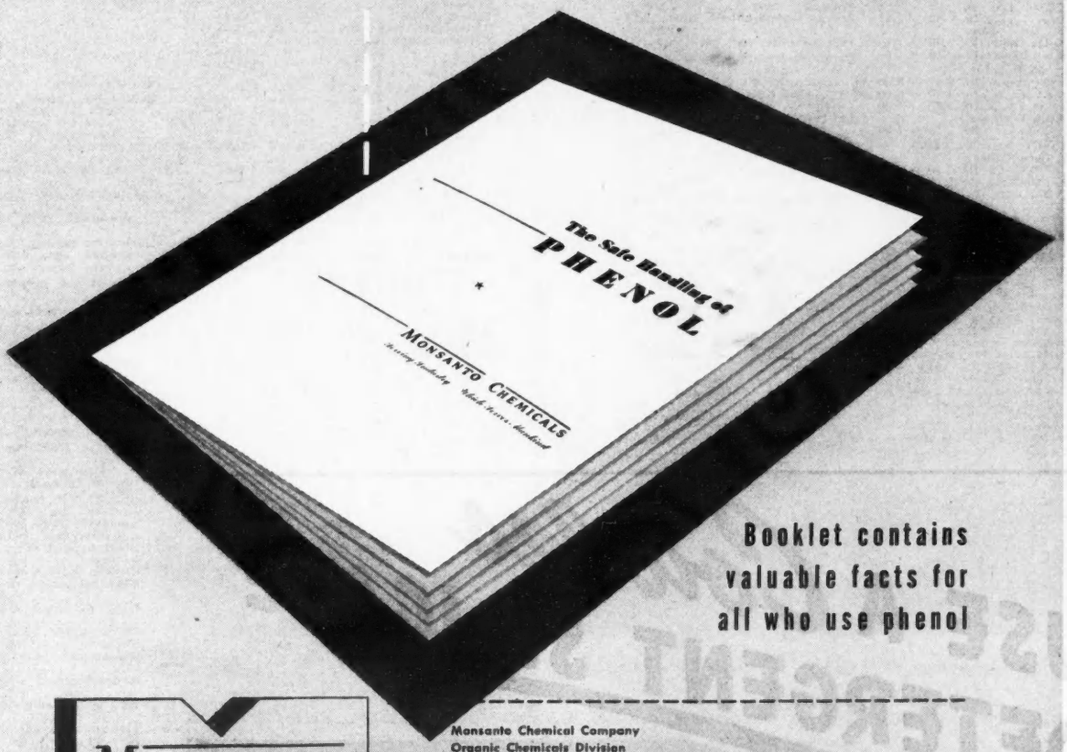
THE WILCO COMPANY, 6800 McKINLEY AVE., LOS ANGELES 1

FREE!

Monsanto Phenol, U.S.P. is a *quality* product, having *purity* that helps you produce *better* products.

We want to tell you how to handle phenol to retain the quality we put into it. We want to show you ways to make phenol handling *safer*.

Those are the reasons why we have prepared the file-size booklet: "The Safe Handling of Phenol." We shall be glad to send you a copy whether you are a customer or not. You are welcome to a copy even if you're one of our competitors. Write or mail the coupon to MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri. District Offices: New York, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Charlotte, Birmingham, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Montreal, Toronto.



Booklet contains valuable facts for all who use phenol

MONSANTO CHEMICALS
SERVING INDUSTRY...WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Monsanto Chemical Company
Organic Chemicals Division
1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri

Please send me a copy of the booklet: "The Safe Handling of Phenol."

Name _____

Company _____

Street _____

City _____ Zone ____ State _____

Petroleum, naphtha, V.M.&P., at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 234 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Richmond .....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
54-77 190 i.p.b., 310 e.p. tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles..gal. .10 - —
San Francisco....gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06½- —
tankwagons, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1540- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1520- —
Newark (200 gals.)....gal. .125 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)..gal. .25½- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07¼- .07½
Stoddard (CS 8-53), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¾- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks..gal. .07¼- .07½
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal. .13 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Petroleum xylol solvent. See Xylol petroleum solvent.
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol,[2,6] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¾- .10¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10½- .10¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¾
USP, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .00½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .87 - .92
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .82 - .87
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. shipt..lb. .49 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots..lb. 2.45 - 3.00
100% solut., bots.....lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.....lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 5.50 - 7.90
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms..lb. 13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.....lb. 12.00 -12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate rock,[1,3] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, bulk, car at mine, c.l.....long ton. 2.20 - —
70%-68% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 2.60 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 3.20 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 4.20 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.20 - —
entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
Phosphate rock, Fla., land pebble, 80%, P_2O_5 minimum, short ton. 2.90 - —
31%, P_2O_5 minimum, short ton. 3.10 - —
70%, basis 32%, P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.45 - —
Tenn., brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70%-68%, b.p.l., 5% i. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis, long ton. 5.00 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.50 - —
refinery ground, same basis, long ton. 4.65 - —
30%, P_2O_5, same basis..... long ton. 4.65 - —
31%, P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 4.95 - —
32%, P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.20 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.70 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphorus,[6] red, amorphous, cs. lb. .40 - .44
tins, export.....lb. .55 - —
yellow, dms.....lb. .25 - .25
cs.....lb. .23 - .25
Oxychloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .18
Pentoxide,[6] dms., c.l., wks..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide,[6] cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vis..oz. 3.80 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vis.....oz. 3.80 - 5.15
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .22½- .23
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots..lb. 16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar,[2] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 22.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works.....lb. .04 - .06
Hardwood, paper bgs., works..lb. .03½- —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Soybean, dms., works.....lb. .04 - .06
Pine, dms.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Podophyllin, dms.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Pokeroot, bbls.....lb. .11 - .12
Polyamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs...lb. .80 - .85
Poppy flowers, bls.....lb. .60 - .70
Seed, Canadian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
domestic, blue, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Dutch, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
cleaned, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Potash abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms...lb. .28 - .30
cns.....lb. .31 - .33
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[6] bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- .10
Potash bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.
Bromide, USP, gran., 500-lb. bbls., dms..lb. .27 - .31
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .23 - .32
Carbonate, cal., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l. works..lb. .05½- —
dms. l.c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .19 - .21
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
46% basis, dms.....lb. .08¼- .08½
tanks .....lb. .02¾- —
Potash, caustic, liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .03½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- .06¾
Chromate,[6] bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Chlorate,[6] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .09¾- .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .18 - .20
Chloride, tech., cryst., 96%, bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .33½- .38½
powd., 5c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide,[6] dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol, cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.67
dms., 1,000 lbs.....unit..lb. 1.50 - —
100 lbs.....unit..lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms..lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms..lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots., cns..unit..lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Manure salt, dom.,[6] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M..... unit-ton. .20 - —
Potash, manure salt, dom., 22% K_2O, seasonal contract discounts to March 31, 1945, 12%.
25% K_2O, same basis..... unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls..lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom.,[6] 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports..... unit-ton. .53½- —
Seasonal contract discounts to March 31, 1945, 12%.
granular, 50-52% K_2O..... unit-ton. .53½- —
Russian,[6] future shipt., subject to safe arrival..unit-ton. .53¼- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal.; 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.
Nitrate (see Saltpeter). *H*
Oxalate, neutral, pure, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
tech., fine gran., bbls., dms., lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works....lb. .09¾- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .50 - .53
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., wks., ton. 290.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be, ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, gran.....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls.....lb. .15 - .21
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports. ton. 36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - .78
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz. 14.20 -14.95
Potash-magnesia sulphate, bulk,[6] min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports...ton. 26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, kgs., works..lb. .40 - .43
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .42
Berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .03¾- —
Propyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .65 - .66
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Chi, ton lots.....lb. .04¼- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .38 - .40
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum,[1,6] concentrate, dewaxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, bbls., works.....lb. 9.25 - 9.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal. 7.15 - —
(30 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal. 10.65 - —
flowers, coarse-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .31½- —
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .33¾- —
powder, 0.5% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.55 - 1.60
refd., 2° ret. dms., same basis, lb. .45½- .46
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long tons. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyronate, dms., works.....gal. .75 - 1.25
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., pap. bgs., mines..ton. 10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis....ton. 13.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines..ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton. 11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
dense, white, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works. lb. .14 - —
translucent pastels, cs., wks. lb. .17 - —
transparent, cs., works...lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
mixed colors, cs., works...lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract,[6] solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight, $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $21.60; WSA insurance, $3.75 per ton..lb. .04¾- .05¼
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- .05¾
dissolved, 85% tan., bbls., works..lb. .04125- .0550
Quebracho extract, tanks, wks..lb. .03625- .0450
ground, bgs., c.l.....lb. .08 - .09
l.c.l. bgs.....lb. .0625- .0950
Queen of the meadow root, bgs. lb. .11 - .13
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .15½- —
Quicksilver,[1] flasks 76 lbs. net)..flask. 123.00 Nom.
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.80 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.oz. 1.06 + .13½*
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .71 + .13½

* Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. .84 + .13½*
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs..... 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .60 + .13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs. oz. .86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs...oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .76 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .81 + .13½
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hyposulphite, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 + .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.03 + .13½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs.....oz. .99 + .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business Change in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns..oz. .81 + .13½*
Surcharge: See note under Quinine.
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works...lb. .24½- .50

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Red, alizarin lake,[2] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

USE A Cowles DETERGENT SILICATE

Crystamet
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
Pentahydrate Sodium Metasilicate Cowles. CRYSTAMET is an exceptionally pure, perfectly white granular sodium metasilicate with the normal 42% water of crystallization. Excellent solubility, uniformity, chemical stability.

Drymet
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
Anhydrous Sodium Metasilicate. Cowles DRYMET is the most highly concentrated, most economical form of sodium metasilicate available. DRYMET contains no water. Yields nearly twice the chemical strength of hydrated sodium metasilicate at a substantial saving. Completely soluble, non-caking, easy to handle.

Dryorth
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
Technically Anhydrous Sodium Orthosilicate. Cowles DRYORTH is a high pH detergent silicate with valuable peptizing, emulsifying, dirt-suspending power. Recommended for heavy-duty detergency requiring high Na_2O value.

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

THE COWLES DETERGENT CO.
7016 EUCLID AVENUE . CLEVELAND 3, OHIO

Red cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .90 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, 1c smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works..lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
Orange (see Orange).
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lb. lots, works..lb. 4.60 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus Martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, red).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.85 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., works.lb. .85 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09½- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis..lb. .09¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .13 - —
Iron oxide, pure, bbls.....lb. .09 - .09¾
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .06¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .06¾- .09¾
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works. lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., wor...lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works...lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide,[3] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa., works..lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Para[3] toner, concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple, lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works. lb. .55 Nom.
lake, alizarin, kgs., works, lb. .35 - —
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04¾- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
M.N.P.T. maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 2.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - —
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works..lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03½- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.85
Red precipitate,[3] NF, powd., fib. dms..lb. 2.17 - 2.19
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls. lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - .78
USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. .75 - .80
powd., bols.....lb. .80 - .85
Riboflavin, bots., 100 grams.kilo.200.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .48
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .48 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .08¾- .09¼
Spanish, bls.....lb. .13¾- .14½
Rosin, gum[3]:—
B, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.90 - —
D, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.07 - —
E, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
F, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.60 - —
G, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.64 - —
H, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.66 - —
I, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.66 - —
K, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.70 - —
M, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.72 - —
N, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.88 - —
W.G., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.13 - —
W.W., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
X, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
Wood, F.F.,[4] dms., c.l..100 lbs. 4.32½- 4.35
l.c.l. .....lb. 4.62½- 4.65
Rotenone,[4,6] CP, bbls., works, lb.10.90 -
extract, liq., dms., works..... per unit. 1.05 - —
powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines.ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l. same basis.....ton.27.50 -
Rue, bls.....lb. .70 - .75

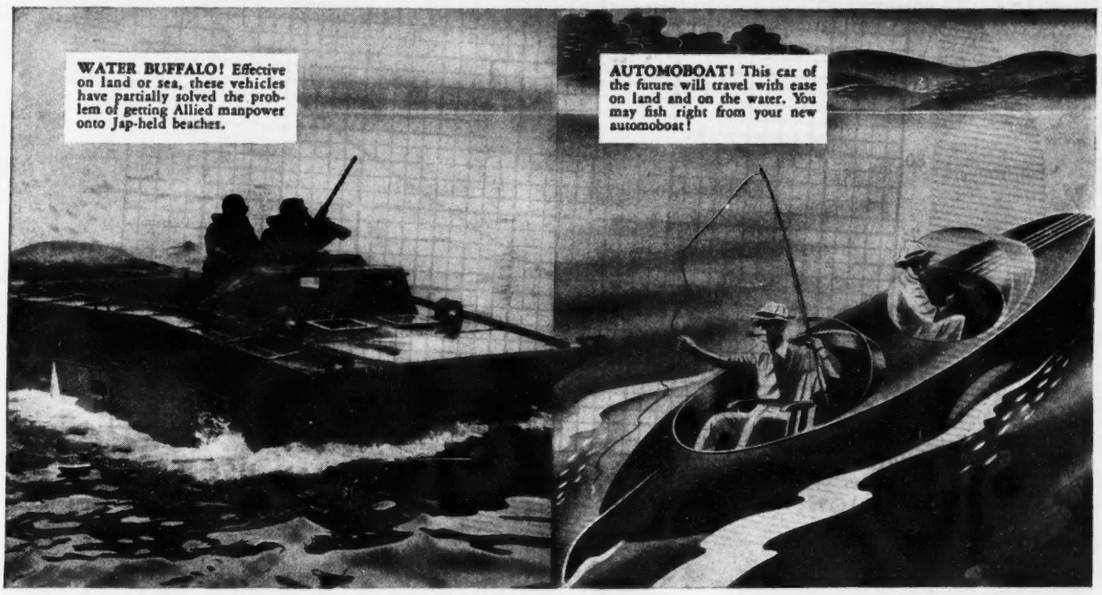
S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .32 - .35
Saccharin,[1] soda (soluble), dms., makers, primary distrib., 1,000 lbs. and up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .90 - .92
Spanish, tins.....lb.42.00 Nom.
Safrol, cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Sage,[1] Calif., French type, bls., f.o.b. Pacific Coast..lb. .80 - .81
leucophylla, bgs., Pacific Coast lb. .45 - .48
Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .17 - .17½
fair, bls.....lb. .14½- .15
Palestine, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .17¾- .18½
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Saligenin, dms.....lb.15.00 -20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .92 - .93
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.
Salt rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.17.00 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.19.40 -23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.ton.15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).

Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 tons..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.... 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo.200.00 -210.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls..lb. .35 - .37
Honduras, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Mexican, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .40 - .46
select, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Savory, Spanish, bls.....lb. .24 - .26
dom., bls., f.o.b. Calif.....lb. .82 - .88
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .08 - .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. No stocks
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs, 1 shipm't..lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - —
Selenium, pwd., cs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —
cns., 10 lbs.....lb. 1.85 - —
Senega root, spot, lbs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Senna, Alex., half-leaf, bls....lb. .19 - .22
siftings, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
2, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
3, bls.....lb. .10 - .10½
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .06 - .10
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .13¼- .14
Indian, hulled, recleaned, bgs., lb. No stocks
natural, bgs.....lb. .11 Nom.
Shellac,[3] donedry, bbls., 1,500 lbs..lb. .42½- —
Boston .....lb. .43½- —
Chicago .....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs.....lb. .48½- —
Boston .....lb. .49½- —
Chicago .....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —
Bonedry shellac, sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb., (2) bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more.
D.C., V.S.O., Diamond I, bgs., lots of 100..lb. .4660- —
Garnet, bgs., lots of 100.....lb. .3800- —
Superfine, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3660- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3960- —
TN, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3550- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3805- —
Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works, ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.19.00 -20.00
Silica, amorph., wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.30.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.35.00 -38.00
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.15.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18¾- —
10 gals., works.....lb. .27 - —
Silver bullion.....oz. .44¾- —
govt. purchase, dom.....oz. .7111- —
govt. purchase,[3] foreign...oz. .44¾- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41½- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.....oz. .82¾- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.....oz. .308 - .358
Proteinate, bots., dms.....oz. .288 - .368
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .52 - .55
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Smalt, black, cns.....lb. .05 - .06
Blue, cns.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .11¾- .12¾
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .19
imp., bbls.....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17

SOLVAY*

...KEYED TO TODAY AND TOMORROW!


WATER BUFFALO! Effective on land or sea, these vehicles have partially solved the problem of getting Allied manpower onto Jap-held beaches.
AUTOMOBOAT! This car of the future will travel with ease on land and on the water. You may fish right from your new automoboat!

Today... Solvay alkalies are making their special contributions to the manufacture of war machines. In the service of industry since 1881, Solvay is America's largest producer of alkalies. Three strategically located plants supply the needs of war-time industry.

Tomorrow... Solvay's vast production facilities will be keyed to the revolutionary possibilities of mechanical invention. And all industry can continue to look to Solvay for highest quality alkalies . . . for in peace as in war Solvay Alkalies serve the nation.

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TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

*The Solvay Process Company employs salt, limestone and ammonia to make Soda Ash, from which basic material Caustic Soda and other alkalies are derived.

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE • CAUSTIC POTASH
MODIFIED SODAS • AMMONIUM BICARBONATE
SODIUM NITRITE • PARA-DICHLOROBENZENE
CALCIUM CHLORIDE • CHLORINE • SALT
POTASSIUM CARBONATE

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION
Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company
40 RECTOR STREET NEW YORK 6, N. Y.
BRANCH SALES OFFICES:
Boston • Charlotte • Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Detroit
New Orleans • New York • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • St. Louis • Syracuse

Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .08½- .10
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05½- .06
NF, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .09½- .10
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .10
Soda arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works...100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.... 100 lbs. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —

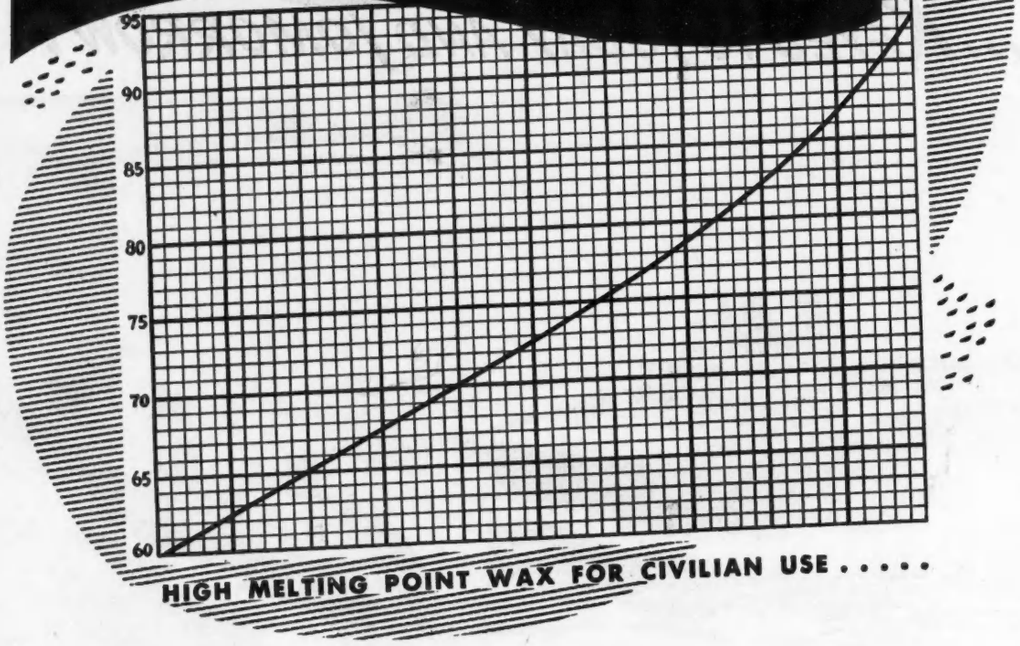
Soda ash, extra light, 58%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., Zone 1.... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.23 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 93°, Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons or more..lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52

Soda bicarbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Bichromate,[6] bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- .07¾
Soda bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. lb..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solut., 32°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44°, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .27 - .30
fiber dms., works, 100 lbs., lb. .28 - .31
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots., works, lb.17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrate, soda sal).
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —

Soda caustic, 70%, buyers' tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[6] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., kgs., c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .06¾
Chromate,[2,6] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08½- .09½
Soda chromate in bgs. is ¼c. lower.
Cinchophen, bots., dms.....lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms.....lb. .19½- .22½
USP XII, gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .25½- .29½
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhyd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Formate, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .0655- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .068 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - 1.06
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.40 - —
powdered, 5c. higher.
solution, 50%, cbys., cns...lb. .83 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld. lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .24 - .26
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.95
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals in bbls., 20c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.46
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.58 - 2.67
dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works. lb. .47 - —
Methylate, bots., works.....lb. 1.00 - —
cns., works.....lb. .55 - .60
dms., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Monohydrated, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis. ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons.. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West Coast ports.100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., wks..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bgs., wks.....lb. .10 - —
Pantothenate, dest., 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16¾
lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.lb. .17 - —
kgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Perborate,[6] NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Peroxide,[6] dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate,[6] dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works.....lb. 2.95 - 3.45
USP XII, gran., bbls., dms., works..lb. .10 - —
dried, bbls., dms., works. lb. .16 - —
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic,[6] anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
cryst., bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
kgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10¾- —
bbls. .....lb. .11 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.12.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .10

ALLOCATION FREE!



HIGH MELTING POINT WAX FOR CIVILIAN USE . . . . .

WARCO WAX #OS-550

M.P. 170/175°F. Penetration Min. 60

Also available micro-crystalline and amorphous waxes of high melting points and low penetrations for your specific needs.

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221 W. 57TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

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Impregnole Water Repellent • Luminous Pigments • Metallic Stearates • Metallic Resinates
Petroleum Waxes • Sulfated Oils • Synthetic Detergents • Textile Compounds • Wetting Agents

Soda stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls., c.l., .lb. .07 - .10
Sulphadiazine, USP, dms...lb.10.50 - —
Sulphamerazine, dms.....lb.10.50 - —
Sulphathiazole, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.50 - —
500-lb. lots.....lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.80
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .35
Sulphocyanide, CP., dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .08
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Tetrapyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[4] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, stand cont. (125-250 lbs.)..lb. .19 - .23
Solvent naphtha,[3] dms., wks.gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
Solvent naphtha, high-flash, dms., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
Soybean meal,[1] 41%, Decatur, bulk, c.l..ton.45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000-60,000 lbs., works..lb. .20 - —
100-40,000 lbs., works...lb. .20 - .20½
less than 100 lbs., works, lb. .24 - —
Sorbitol,[4] com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 1.80 - 1.90
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .48 - .49
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks..lb. .04½- —
Squaw vine, bls.....lb. .53 - .55
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., bxs..lb. 2.25 - —
White, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .16 - .17
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 4.08 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.72 - —
Corn, powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 4.19 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.83 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l.....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09¼
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .21 - .22
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .53 - .55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila..lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .37¼- —
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Sulphate, nat., 92% min., air-floated, 300 mesh, bbls., c.l., works..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.54.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 - 5[illegible].00
Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs., lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Strychnine, NF, cryst., cns., 100 oz..oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, NF, 100 ozs.....oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs.....oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Suga: of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazin, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphamerazine, dms.....lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphaguanidin, 100-lb. dms...lb. 5.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, bots.....lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .90 - 1.10
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins, lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiazole, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.50 - —
500-lb. lots.....lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.80
Sesquihydrate prices same as sulphathiazole.
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contracts..long ton.16.00 - —
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
Refined sulphur in bbls., 35c. higher.

Sulphur, refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works...lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works..lb. .07 - .09
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
refrigeration, cyls., works, lb. .18 - .21
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .08 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points,
Balto..unit-ton. .65 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .51 - .54
others .....unit-ton. .57 - .84
Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.03 per ton. Superphosphate,[1] gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.
triple 40% and more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida..unit-ton. .63 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .70 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .75 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from Ft. Tampa, Fla.
Sweet Basil, bls., f.o.b. Calif..lb. .90 - .91

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Talc, dom., aluminum-flake type, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., wks..ton.17.50 -43.00
fibrous, grd., coarse, off-color, New York, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, New York, 325 mesh, 93-94% bgs., c.l., works. ton.13.00 -18.00
98 - 99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.25 -19.25
99.35-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
imp., Canada, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,8] edible, tanks.....lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, loose..lb. .08¾- —
special, loose.....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l...lb. .06¾- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l...lb. .07¾- —
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., 1c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
Tankage,[1] animal, feed, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tapioca flour,[1,8] Brazil, bgs..lb. .06½- .07¼
Java, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Tar acid oil,[1,8] 15-18%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .28½- .27½
l.c.l., works.....gal. .28½- .29¼
Tar and oil, 25%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .30 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .32 - —
Pine, retort, dms., c.l., dlvd. East..gal. .32½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. East.....gal. .27 - —
Tara, powd., dlvd. N. Y.....ton.120.00 -
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms.....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .52¾- .56
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .75 - .80
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
pure, dms.....lb. .35 - .50
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terpinglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks.lb. .06 - .06½
Tetrachlorethylene, N.F. VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 90%, bots., works..lb.12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,8] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots..lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00

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When you can say to the painter, "Our paints are TITANOX pigmented," you will make a true friend. He knows that white and tinted TITANOX pigmented paints have exceptional hiding power, and that they brush easily. Also he knows that jobs done with such paints give greater satisfaction to his customer because such coatings have high resistance to cracking, flaking and peeling, and therefore have longer life. In fact he knows that in TITANOX pigmented paints he gets real value.

Thus by using TITANOX pigments in your interior and exterior coatings, and *proudly letting that fact be known* to users of your products, you will take a long step toward success in the post-war competition.

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Thiamine hydrochloride, bots., dms., 100 grams..kilo. 160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works....lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] California, French type, lbs., f.o.b. Pacific Coast..lb. .90 Nom.
Spanish, bls.....lb. .17½- .18
Thymol, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, dms.....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Timbo root.[2,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride,[6] anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
Crystals,[6] bbls., bgs.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,6] Straits.....lb. .52 - —
Oxide,[6] bbls.....lb. .54 - .55
Tetrachloride,[6] anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1,6] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .15½- —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .15½- .15⅝
nonchalking,[1,6] bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one deliv., dlvd..lb. .16⅝- —
smaller lots, dlvd....lb. .17 - .17⅛
plain,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one delivery, dlvd..lb. .14⅝- —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15⅛
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base,[1,6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
calcium base,[1,6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
calcium-rutile base,[1,6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
magnesium base,[1,6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —

Titanium pigment, magnesium base, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst. ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs, works....lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. .80 - .82
Tolidine base, distilled, kgs..lb. .96 - —
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return, works..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .28 - —
West. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .28 - —
Toluol, 1° nitration, dms., return, works..gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .29½- —
West, Minnequa, Colo.gal. .29½- —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls.lb. .90 - .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100 ozs. cs. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .27 - .32
Triamyl borate, dms., works...lb. .33 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms..lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works.....lb. .51 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
tanks .....lb. .07½- —

Trichloroethane, dms., c.l.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
Trichloroethylene,[6] d m s., c.l., works, Zone 1, frt. alld...lb. .08 - —
Zone 2, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 3, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4 ex whse.....lb. .09 - —
Trichloroethylene, l.c.l. prices, ½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va. Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate,[6] CP, cns., works..lb. .43½- .54⅛
dms., c.l., dlvd... ...lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40½- —
tech., cns., works.... ....lb. .28½- .45⅛
dms., c.l., dlvd... ...lb. .25 - .31
l.c.l., dlvd..... ...lb. .25½- .31½
tanks, dlvd..... ...lb. .24 - .30
Triethanolamine,[6] d m s., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .46 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works....lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., works..lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Trimethyloipropane, bbls. ....lb. .65 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[2] bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 17.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 21.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 16.00 - —

Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,6] (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[2] 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Aleppey, bgs....lb. .12 - .12¾
Haitian, f.o.b. New Orleans, bls..lb. .09½- .10
Madras, bgs.....lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, dms.....gal. .87 - .87½
sulphate-wood, dms., c.l....gal. .65½- .76
tanks .....gal. .57½- .62½
wood, d.d., dms., East.....gal. .65 - .70
tanks .....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist.,[1] ret. dms.....gal. .80 - .82
tanks .....gal. .74 - .75

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium[6] oxide, black bgs....lb. 2.65 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton. 77.50 - 82.00
import. cure, cs.....lb. .13 - —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports, ton. 57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), free ammonia content, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va..ton. 59.00 - —
fixed ammonia content, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va., NH_3 ton. 112.80- —
usual Atla. and Gulf ports, NH_3..ton. 116.80 - —
C and D prices are $1.20 per ton of nitrogen higher than the A and B respectively for the same destinations.
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .19 - .20

V

Valerian root, NF, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 1.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins..lb. 10.00 Nom.
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 10.00 - —
whole, tins.....lb. 11.00 - —
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 3.50 - 3.75
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
West Indian, tins.....lb. No stocks
Vanillin,[1] makers, primary distrib., tins, ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol or lignin tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
lignin tins, 25 lbs. or more, lb. 2.35 - —
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .28
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .30
Vinyl acetate,[6] cnys., works...lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., works....lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%..bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis....bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis....bot. .65 - —
Trichloride (See Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works.lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), mil. units. .10 - .14
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
E (see Alpha tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Wattlebark,[1] E. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11.70, insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers' account... ton. 53.00 - —
Wattle bark, So. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11.70, insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers' account.... per ton. 53.00 - —
extract[1] liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .05¼- .06⅛
tanks .....lb. .04⅝- .05¼
solid, So. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock..lb. .0572- .0597
E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, lb. .05595- .05845
Wax, amorphous, 160°-165° m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly, contract, group 3, works..lb. .14½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14½- .15½
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12⅝- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13⅝
160°-165° m.p., white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .24⅜- —
smaller lots.....lb. .25 - .25⅝
180°-185° m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .16⅝- .17⅛
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14⅝- —
smaller lots.....lb. .15 - .15⅝
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .23⅜- —
Waxberry, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton. lb. .60 -
ctns., ton.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .57 - —
yellow, crude, African, bgs., ton..lb. .40 - —
up to 1 ton.....lb. .41 - —
100-200 lbs.....lb. .43 - —
Cent. or So. Amer., sun-bleachable, bgs., ton..lb. .44⅛ Nom.
unbleachable, bgs., ton, lb. .41½ Nom.
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton, lb. .53½- —
disc, bgs., tons.....lb. .55½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .56½- .58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton..lb. .57½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .58½- .60½
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .52½- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton..lb. .34½- .35
smaller lots.....lb. .35½- .44½
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .71¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .72½- .81½

TAM ZIRCON REFRIGERATORIES
FOR HIGH TEMPERATURE USES

TAMCO Zircon Refractories give most excellent results in industries such as Aluminum remelting, metaphosphate manufacture, platinum and special alloy melting, high temperature applications, etc.

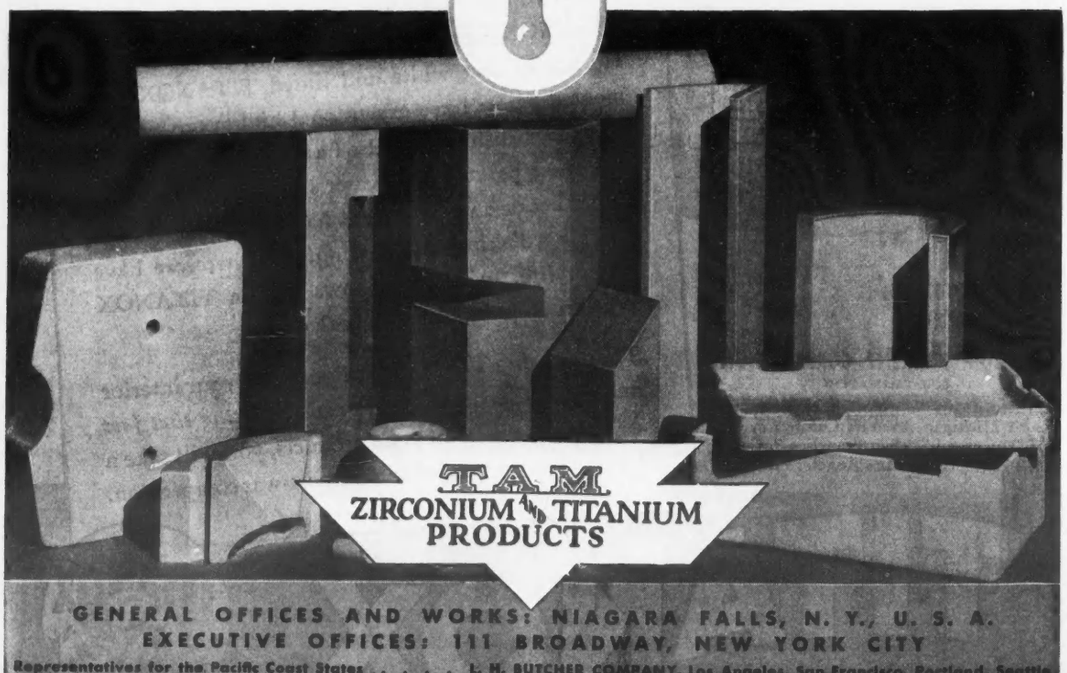
The properties of TAMCO Zircon Grog type bricks are as follows:

P. C. E. . . . . Above cone 42
Safe Operating Limits . . . . Up to 3500° F.
Thermal Spalling. . . . . 13 cycles (air blast 10 minutes on 10 minutes off at 2500° F.)
Cold Modulus. . . . . 2000 lbs. sq. in.
Hot Modulus @ 2200° F. . . . . 186 lbs. sq. in.

Apparent porosity . . . 24 hours soak—14.7%, 5 hours boil—18.0%
Thermal Conductivity . . . . . 0.005 gm. cal. in G. G. S. system
Deformation under load . . . 25 lbs. per sq. in. 2750° F.—2.72%
Specific gravity . . . . . Bulk 3.13

Zircon is highly resistant to acid reactions. It is not wetted by molten aluminum. Zircon does not grow and is a true super refractory.

TITANIUM
ALLOY MANUFACTURING COMPANY



GENERAL OFFICES AND WORKS: NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., U. S. A.
EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

Representatives for the Pacific Coast States . . . . L. H. BUTCHER COMPANY, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle
Representatives for Canada . . . . . PRESCOTT & COMPANY, 774 St. Paul St. West, Montreal, Canada
Representatives for Europe . . . UNION OXIDE & CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., Plantation House, Fenchurch St., London, E. C., Eng.

Wax, carnauba, North Country
No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. .75½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .76½- .85
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .73½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .74½- .83½
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .76½- .80
smaller lots.....lb. .77½- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton....lb. .83¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .84¼- .93¼
No. 2, bgs., ton.....lb. .81¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .82¼- .91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - .89
carnauba wax, powdered (same differentials as candelilla).
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., ton..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Montan, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton.....lb. .49½- .61¾
smaller lots.....lb. .50½- .61¾
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .62 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - .72
powdered ouricury prices same as candelilla.
Paraffin (see under P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .15 - .16
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 40 lbs. or more..lb. 1.98 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
Limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E. works..ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., wrs. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90%, bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bgs.....lb. .17 - .18
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .70 - .75
Leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N.Y..ton.20.00 - —
50 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Levant .....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .30 - .50

X

Xanthorrhiza, bls.....lb. .24 - .26
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol[4] (xylene), indus., dms. returned, works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West, Minnequa, Col....gal. .27 - —
10°, dms., return, works....gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .30 - —
5°, dms., return, works....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .37 - —
5°, dms, return, works....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .42 - —
Xylol petroleum solvent, ret. dms., Nc. N. J.....gal. .26 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns...lb. 1.75 - 2.25
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .50 - —
800 B units, dms.....lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, C.P., bgs., l.c.l., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .22 - —
Barium chromate price differentials on deliveries in the various other State and city zones are the same as those for chrome yellow, which are set forth below.
Benzidin, bbls., divd.....lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs...lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chrome CP, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .16 - —
Chrome yellow prices are ½c. higher, divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb. .08 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.75 - —
Lithopone, bbls., ton lots, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .65 - —
sulphide, orange, cs., kgs., works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06¼
yellow, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - .02¼
French type, bbls., c.l....lb. .0345- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0365- —
Oxide, iron, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0685- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .071 -
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc,[2] bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .15 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts..lb. .15 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .21 - .25
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis..os. 3.00 - 5.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., divd..lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .26 - .27
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11¾- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
Borate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- —
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers' grade, bbls., works..lb. .09¾- .10¾
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .35 - —
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .31
jars .....lb. .35 - .36
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .0315- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .0350- —
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 - .37
Dust,[2] bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .1035- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1135- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .25 - .30
Hydrosulphite, dms., works.lb. .16 - —
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 4.65 - 4.75
jars .....lb. 4.40 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
Metal,[1,2,3] (quotations in Protective Coatings market report).
Naphthenate, 8%-10% Zn, 50-gal. dms..lb. .16 - .18¼
Zinc oxide, pigment, dom., acicular,[2] bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07½- —
American process, com'l, lead free,[2] bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07½- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07½- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07¼- —
French process, com'l, lead free,[2] bgs., c.l., divd.lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07½- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., divd., lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .09¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., divd.lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .09¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. divd.....lb. .09¾- —
USP,[2] 50-lb. ctns., c.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¾- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices ½c. higher. Bbl. prices ½c. higher than bgs.
Resinate, 8.7% Zn, 100-lb. dms. lb. .14½- —
fused, pale, bbls.....lb. .11 - .12
precipitated, dms., divd....lb. .16 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .29 - —
ton lots, frt. equald...lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, frt. equald.lb. .31 - —
USP (same prices as tech.).
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
flake, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 25c. higher.
Sulphide,[1,2] pure, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .08½- —
Zinc sulphide, pure, bbls., c.l., divd..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .09¾- —
barium pigment, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .0585- —
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .0585- —
fluorescent, pigment, works, frt. alld..lb. .90 - 1.00
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .06 - —
Zinc sulphide Pac. coast prices ½c. higher. Bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms., lb. .28 - .31
Tallate, 5% Zn, 50-gal. dms.lb. .09¾- —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.70 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, works, frt. alld..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., divd. E. of Rockies. lb. .06¼- —
divd. Pac. cst.....lb. .06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst....lb. .07 - —
Zirconium hydride, cns., works. lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works..ton.75.00 -100.00
white, 99%, grd., kgs., works. ex whse., Pac. cst....lb. .07 - —
lb. 1.80 - 2.00

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in OPD for December 4.

TODAY

"FIRE-PROOFING"

One important phase of fire-proofing in war, the treatment of life preserver jackets, points the way to the flame-proofing of building tarpaulins and many other textiles in the post-war period.

THE extensive use of textiles in war demanded improved "fire-proofing" technique, as well as more permanent fire-retardant treatments. To meet this demand, our Laboratories developed Zinc Borate-3167 for use in those fire-resistant compositions that also offer resistance to mildew, weathering, water and other solubilizing agents. Zinc Borate-3167 has been widely used to provide flame and afterglow resistance in impregnating and coating compositions for application on canvas, duck, drill, osnaburg cloth and shrimp netting, with highly satisfactory results.

The fabric is impregnated by dipping into the fire-proofing mixture (which includes the color pigments), and then passed through squeeze rolls or doctor blades set to control uniform application and the desired increase in the weight of the fabric. Since the fire-retardant compound is non-aqueous, shrinkage is not a problem.

POSTWAR APPLICATIONS

Our Laboratories are continuing research and development work on the use of Zinc Borate-3167 in paints, synthetic rubbers, and plastics. *Why not investigate the possibilities of using Zinc Borate-3167 in the preparation of such fire-retardant products as paints, building materials, paper, wall boards, floor coverings, draperies, work clothes, aprons and gloves, welders' curtains, awnings, canopies, tarpaulins, upholstery, electric cable sheathing, mechanical rubber goods?*

* * * *

• **An illustrated booklet "Properties and Uses of Zinc Borate-3167, Fire-Retardant" is available on request. Send for your copy today. It offers a possible answer to immediate and postwar "fire-proofing" problems.**

New Jersey Zinc

Development Products Division

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY 160 FRONT STREET NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

CHICAGO • BOSTON • CLEVELAND • SAN FRANCISCO

"And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us"

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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It's Your Ante

Those who stay at home, whatever they are doing, have a hand in the world's most vital game of war, just as have those who risk their lives on the strength of their hand—and on the laws of chance; for the breaks count much for the individual on the battlefront. At this game there is no place for the kibitzer; none for the sidebetter. You play—or you don't belong.

The game is a fast one. It has run away from those who try to supervise it. As much in munitions and supplies has gone into the jackpot since D-Day as it had been estimated would suffice for another three months. And more, much more will go the same way in those three months. This game has no limit; it is not a tablestakes affair. It is a strenuous contest of in-or-out, all-or-nothing—there is no second, or consolation, prize.

The deal goes round and round—but, always, it is your ante. The enemies do not pay for their chips; your side cannot get its in the same way. Keeping it in the game is strictly up to you. General Eisenhower knows and says:—"The money must be raised, and our men on all the fronts depend upon you." And then he advises:—

> Contact your local war finance committee and join the homefront army as a volunteer warbond worker. On behalf of your sons, brothers, husbands, and friends in this great war theater, I request that you do your part to see that the sixth war loan is vastly oversubscribed.

And then there's that anonymous G. I. Joe, in a mudhole, "eatin' dirt waitin' for the jap to move first," who is curious whether the people at home "know it's just as much their job to buy for victory as it is for some of us to die for it." Hear him go on:—

> So, how about layin' off the ballyhoo? How about just sayin' that this is it? That we're goin' to crack Adolph and Hirohito this year—and that, the more dough we get now, the more American boys will be standin' up when the shootin' is over!
>
> Don't beg 'em, Uncle Sam. Don't put patriotism on the auction block.

You're sittin' in a tough game, mister. Nobody's bluffin'! The sixth round of bettin' is on. It's your ante!

—O-P-D—

Quotas: Here Then—There Now

It transpires from the United States Senate committee busying itself with the present status and future survival of small business that shortsightedness is being sadly confused with foresight in the attitude of some businessmen toward the relations of the Federal government to its people. One disclosure is that a spokesman for the members of a largely nonessential industry operating on the Pacific coast was quite disturbed, on the occasion of his appearance before the committee, because the War Production Board "failed" to provide his group with enough machines.

The disturbed one's peculiar grievance was that the inadequacy of the quota was proving an obstacle to the maintenance by the industry of its manpower *for the postwar period.* Tomorrow's welfare of the group was ranked above today's needs of the nation; for war's demands do not allow diversion of materials and men to the production of peacetime machinery.

So much for the peculiar evaluation of a quota for tomorrow here. Let us look at a quota there—not where doodads are being fashioned, but where men are dying and the nation's life is at stake—today. We see with the eyes of a correspondent of *The London Daily Mail,* standing beside an American commanding officer in a clearing post on the Western front:—

> Heavy fire from the tanks caught the Americans as they came up an incline leading into the town. They had no tank support, owing to mines. A call was made immediately for artillery support. I could hear the reply coming through the phone:—"Too bad; but we fired our quota in the opening stages of the attack."
>
> "Fired their quota," the colonel repeated bitterly. "No use telling them that the Germans haven't fired their quota, and that my men are being cut to pieces for lack of more American shells."

Cigarets and more gasoline, liquor holidays and new bobbypins—those are the things that count. What's the cutting up of a couple hundred dogfaces who can't shell back? "One of the most important and rapidly expanding industries of this country will be lost," so the small business committee was told, if the narrow-visioned West coast chasers of tomorrow can't get enough machines to keep on expanding at the rate of 100 percent a year.

—O-P-D—

Divide and—Anything

In spite of unfortunate and sometimes disastrous experiences with the practice of having two or three or more unrelated governmental agencies dealing with several or the same aspects of national affairs, the idea is to be interjected into the economic functioning of the government. Administration chiefs—here again the popular designation, "leaders," is not an apt one—have drafted a plan for a new cabinet office to deal with foreign trade.

In view of the ever-growing activity of the Department of State, to say nothing of the aims and aspirations of the Foreign Economic Administration, with respect to the economic aspects of the nation's foreign relations, the move for a department of foreign trade is not basically an unexpected one. Why the function was not included with the other reformation of the Department of State is, however, a bit of a puzzle. There must be some more personal friends of the President to be given a post—or a pose—in the wonderful picture that is to depict the United States in the postwar world. The Department of State, under Cordell Hull, did not want an economic job. The new crew probably wasn't asked.

The Department of Commerce is being reduced to a stage of commercial functioning comparable with that in respect of labor, which remains with the Department of Labor after the two or three outside boards get through with their pickings. The whole idea is representative of the paradoxical policy of centralizing governmental functions in the Federal administration and then splitting them among any number of unrelated, unacquainted agencies. It just don't make sense.

There has always been a peculiar competition between foreign trade and domestic trade. That's one of the reasons why the United States has a protective tariff. It is also one of the reasons why protective tariffs develop unexpected and unhealthy repercussions. If this competition, which has taken on some wholly new aspects under the influences of WPB, FEA, USCC, CCC, and whatever, is introduced into the President's cabinet between the domestic commerce and foreign trade units, that new world of new orders will fall upon United States business with a dull, demolishing doom.

Will politicians never learn, especially those enlisted from the ranks of business to man the cabinet and similar councils, that centralization of authority and function is the only way to get things done right? Instead of splitting government's participation in the business economy into still another part, the efficient thing to do would be to put all this participation in one cabinet office of business, or economics. Tariff and labor are a part of business. So are agriculture and manufacturing and selling and shipping. Why, then, have these elements scattered, even as now, among four cabinet departments, half a dozen commissions, twice that many boards, and lord knows how many other agencies? Even in peacetime, the Federal government is the biggest business in the country. Why not operate it with the best known business efficiency? Why confound the operations? Why must it be a "pie-in-the-sky" affair?

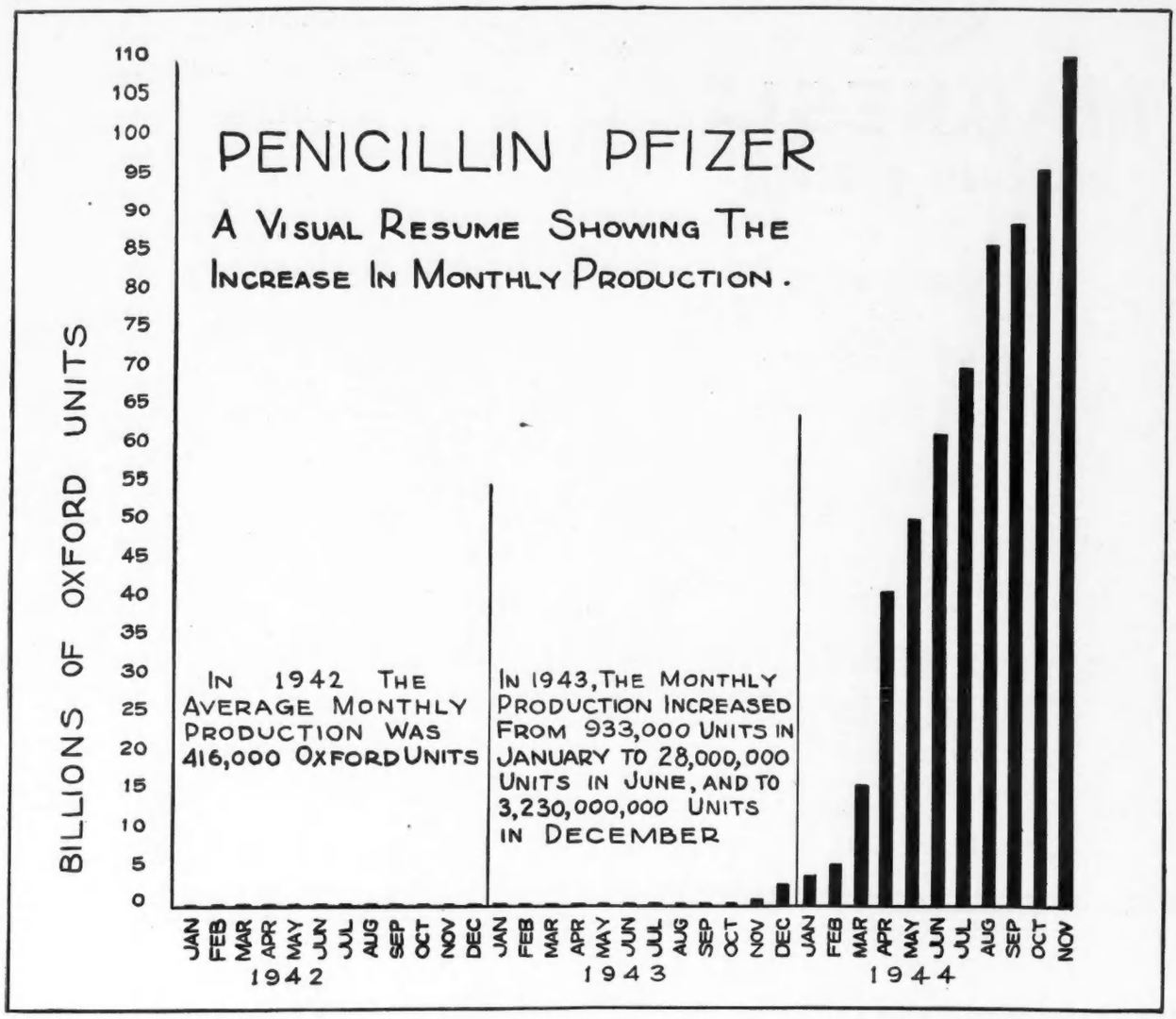
—O-P-D—

It Isn't Plants

Also exemplary of the continuously reported aptitude of governmental agencies to take the wrong economic road is the WPB announcement that immediate construction of $500,000,000 worth of production facilities is necessary to assure an adequate supply of shells for the fighting forces.

On more than one occasion, WPB has urged, demanded, ordered the expansion of plant and equipment for the production of certain chemicals. Always the existing facilities were operating far below capacity because of inadequate manpower.

Many more millions of shells could, doubtless, be turned out in existing plants if they could get enough men to operate continuously at capacity. New plants will not mean a commensurate increase in available manpower. A more realistic labor policy all around is imperative.



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Heavy Chemicals

Keeping the government supplied was reported to be the primary cause for current shortages in antimony oxide, copper oxide, naphthenic acid, and many other industrial chemicals. While occasional easement is possible, the opinion prevailed that no permanent improvement in buying conditions can be effected until there is a real cutback in government demand. The unusually heavy call for dry batteries for military use was fully reflected in the movement of sal ammoniac. Recent heavy purchases of potash carbonate were reported to be for the manufacture of a special grade of fine glass desired by the government. Sulphuric acid distribution has been greatly aggravated by the shortage of tankcars.

OPA has permitted Eastern producers of monohydrated copper sulphate to advance the price 25c. per hundred pounds for goods packed in 12½-pound paper bags in 200-pound drums in car lots. The order is effective December 16. This action restores the customary differential between bag and bulk packed drums.

Fifteen wholesalers of industrial chemicals reporting to the Bureau of the Census aggregate sales of $805,000 in October showed a gain of 7 percent over September. Inventories declined 7 percent from September. In comparison with October, 1943, their sales were up 4 percent, while inventories were down 6 percent.

Liquid transport division announced December 2 that the recent reinstatement of the less than 200 miles provision in general order ODT-7 revised, applies to all chemicals in tankcars.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 92.2 in the week ended Dec. 2, according to the American Paper & Pulp Association. This compares with 88.2 in the previous week and 92.2 percent a year ago.

Production and supply figures appearing in some of the following market reports were released by the Chemicals Bureau of WPB, unless otherwise specified.

Aluminum—Reference to WPB requirements governing the use of chromium scrap by consumers has been removed from the regulation controlling prices of the commodity, OPA reported December 4, and a maximum charge of 3½c. a pound has been established for the service of converting plant aluminum scrap solids into ingot on a toll basis.

Ammoniac Sal—Dry battery manufacturers have continued to purchase this material in increasing amounts. There has also been a steady demand from the steel industry. The yeast trade was reported normal. Production has been able to satisfy requirements without any unusual difficulty.

Antimony Oxide—Position of this market has not improved since the turn of the month. Government buying for flame-proofing and fire retardant uses is reported to have exceeded all expectations. The ore supply is satisfactory but facilities for converting ore into oxide are inadequate to meet the current demand, which is expected to hold well into next March. Meanwhile, deliveries of oxide to regular civilian consumers have been considerably delayed.

Cobalt Compounds—Production for the third quarter was given at 766,425 pounds, compared with 689,036 pounds for the second quarter and 572,334 pounds for the first. Stocks at the end of September were 344,524 pounds against 250,599 pounds at the end of August.

Copper Sulphate — Output during the third quarter amounted to 23,447 short tons, compared with 25,728 tons for the second quarter and 24,694 tons for the first quarter. Stocks at the end of September were 7,580 tons compared with 6,858 tons at the end of August. While some accumulation was reported, the stockpile is not increasing as rapidly as in previous years at this time. This condition is reported to have been brought about chiefly through the government export requirements and the scarcity of manpower which has kept producers from operating on as large a scale as heretofore. Trade opinions agree that all essential requirements will be taken care of during the next six months and major producers will endeavor to accommodate agricultural customers with the same amount as last season. Exports have been fairly steady to Latin American ports. Industrial demand has continued normal. Agricultural interest has shown a tendency to expand. The possibility of a tight position has stimulated the attention of farmers and there was more desire to book requirements for the coming season.

OPA has announced a price increase of 25c. per hundred pounds for monohydrated copper sulphate produced in the East and packed in 12½ pound paper bags within 200 pound drums. The increase, which is applicable only to car lot sales at the wholesale level, may be passed on to the consumer by retailers who buy in car lots. The retail increase amounts to 3c. per 12½ pound bag. This action becomes effective December 16.

Fluorspar—Mining was carried on in the United States by 118 companies at 149 locations in 1943; almost 65 percent of the operations were in the Kentucky-Illinois area.

Salt—War Food Administration sold 39,000 pounds of rock salt in 25-pound sacks at 1/5c. per pound f.o.b. San Francisco, Cal., on November 21. This material was taken from surplus miscellaneous food items.

Soda Ash—September production of finished light ash was given at 198,216 tons. Finished dense amounted to 116,652 tons. August production was 194,278 tons of light and 124,120 tons of dense. Stocks of light at the end of September were 24,277 tons, compared with 28,822 tons in August and 13,983 tons of dense against 13,623 tons at the end of August.

Soda Caustic—Production of electrolytic soda caustic in September was 99,216 tons of liquid, compared with 101,776 tons in August. Stocks at end of September were 34,065 tons against 38,314 tons at the end of August. Production of lime soda process in September amounted to 56,023 tons of liquid compared with 57,507 in August. Stocks at the close of September were 15,734 tons against 13,447 tons at the end of August.

Zinc Chloride — Production during the third quarter was placed 5,339 tons, dry weight, compared with 5,396 tons for the second quarter and 3,767 tons for the first quarter. Stocks at the end of September were 1,526 tons against 1,509 tons at the end of August.

Zinc Ammonium Chloride—Output for the third quarter was 2,300 tons, dry weight, against 2,309 tons for the second quarter and 2,041 tons for the first quarter. Stocks at the end of September were 522 tons, compared with 543 tons at the close of August.

Zinc Sulphate — Production amounted to 2,068 tons, dryweight, during the last quarter, compared with 2,289 tons for the second quarter and 4,634 tons for the first quarter. Stocks at the end of September were 542 tons against 707 tons at the end of August.

Zinc Chemicals, Miscellaneous — The following figures include carbonate, chromated zinc chloride, zinc cyanide, peroxide and sulfocarbolate. Production for the third quarter 1,362 short tons, dry weight, compared with 540 tons for the second quarter and 571 tons for the first quarter.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
169.0	169.0	169.0	170.6

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

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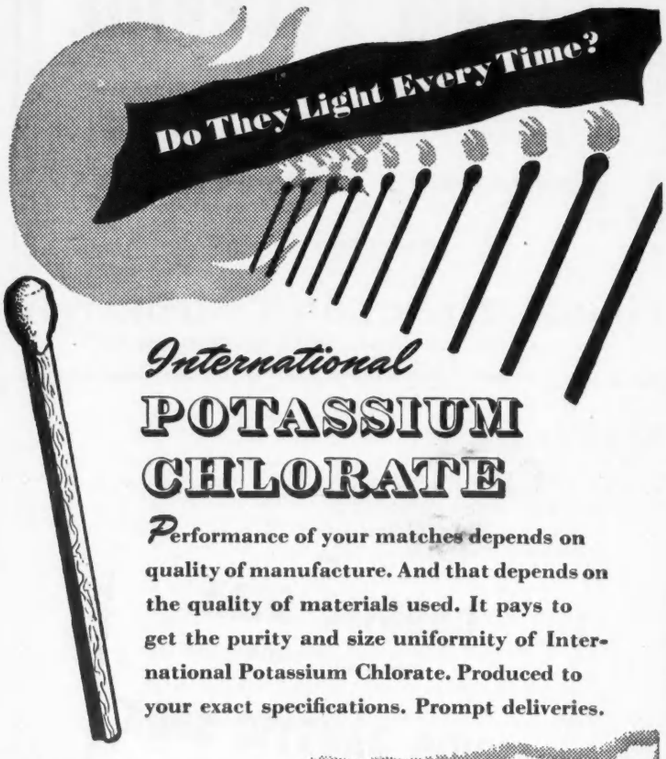
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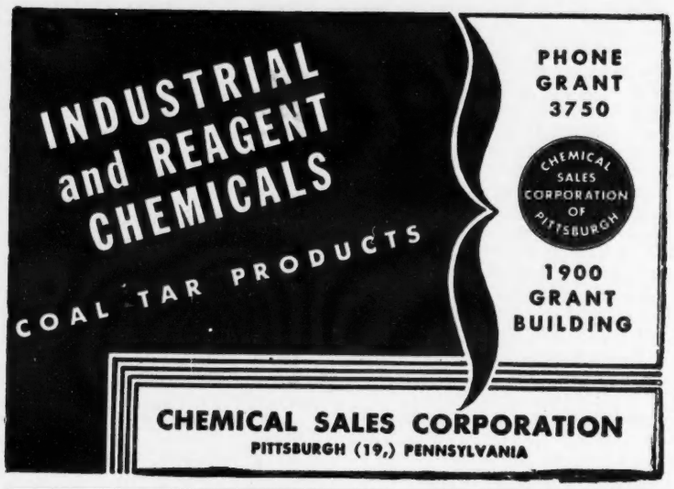

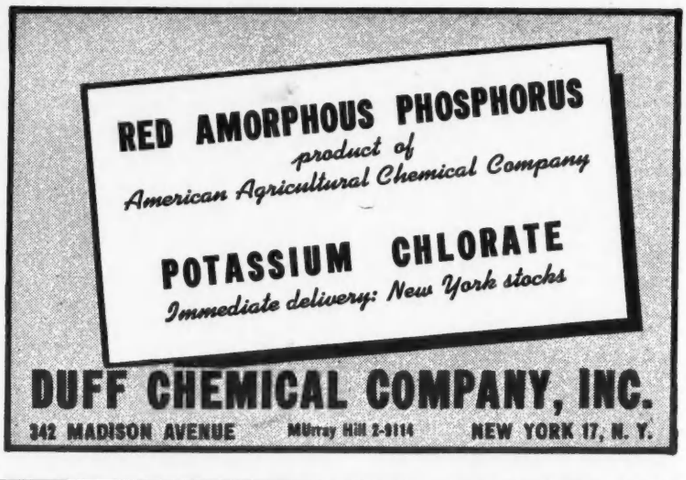
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Stocks at the end of September were 303 tons against 239 tons at the end of August.

Acids

Muriate — September production amounted to 32,131,000 pounds, compared with 31,519,000 pounds in August. Stocks at the close of September were 18,399,000 pounds against 2,902,000 pounds at the end of August.

Nitric—Production for September was given as 39,349 tons, compared with 38,471 tons in August. Stocks at the end of September were 5,905 tons against 6,189 tons at the close of August.

Phosphoric—Output of 50 percent H_3PO_4 for the month of September was 52,371 short tons. August production was 52,255 tons. Stocks at the close of September were 14,396 tons, compared with 14,476 tons at the end of August.

Sulphuric—Chamber process production in September was given at 253,506 tons against 260,777 tons in August. Stocks at the end of September were 260,777 tons compared with 202,785 tons at the end of August. Output of contact process in September showed a net total of 430,383 tons, compared with 443,256 tons in August.

Baltimore, Dec. 8.—Much interest is manifested in the effect of the allocation order upon production of sulphuric acid, in which there has been a shortage largely because a number of the plants in operation developed need of repairs and have had to be shut down for periods, while demand for acid has increased. Allocation is expected to have the effect of increasing output as a result of a rearrangement of the system of distribution and the next few weeks ought to show whether this expectation will be realized.

Insecticides

September production of calcium arsenate amounted to 1,130,000 pounds compared with 4,673,000 pounds in August. Stocks at the end of September were 13,955,000 pounds against 13,392,000 pounds at the end of August.

Lead arsenate production was placed at 5,753,000 pounds in September against 6,016,000 pounds in August. Stocks at the close of the month were 11,191,000 pounds compared with 9,261,000 pounds at the close of August.

Synthetic Organics

—Continued from page 5

cluded from the data of crude coaltar products, and are reported separately. The total output of these separately-reported products amounted to 1,600,000,000 pounds in 1943.

The output of all coaltar products (intermediates and finished products combined) amounted to 2,900,000,000 pounds in 1943, compared with 2,000,000,000 pounds in 1942. Production of non coaltar synthetic organic chemicals rose to 9,300,000,000 pounds in 1943, an increase of 2,100,000,000 over the 1942 output.

Sales of intermediates and finished coaltar products in 1943 were 2,200,000,000, compared with 1,300,000,000 pounds in 1942. Sales of noncoaltar chemicals were 5,300,000,000 pounds, compared with 3,700,000,000 pounds in 1942. Total sales of all synthetic organic chemicals in 1943 were 7,500,000,000 pounds. These sales accounted for about 62 percent of the quantity produced, the remaining 38 percent being consumed in further processing.

The output of dyes in 1943 amounted to 144,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 8,000,000 pounds from 1942 and of 24,000,000 from the peak output of 1941. Production of dyes classified according to the Colour Index Number decreased 9,600,000,000 pounds, while production of unclassified dyes, which include the more important dyes for military uses, increased by 1,700,000 pounds.

In 1943 production of vat dyes amounted to 54,000,000 pounds, representing an increase of 8,000,000 pounds over 1942. The increase was largely for military uses. Production of direct dyes decreased by 7,600,000 pounds, amounting to 27,000,000 pounds. Vat dyes accounted for 37.6 percent of the total 1943 dye production, direct dyes for 18.7 percent, sulphur dyes for 13.6 percent, acid dyes for 10.1 percent, and other miscellaneous dyes for 20 percent. Total sales of dyes in 1943 amounted to 145 million pounds, valued at $105,000,000.

The production of coaltar resins was 381,000,000 pounds in 1943, a new high, compared with 297,000,000 in 1942 and 348,000,000 in 1941. In 1943 production of the phthalic-anhydride type of resins, almost entirely for use in protective coatings, amounted to 154,000,000 pounds; that of phenol-formaldehyde resins amounted to 125,000,000 pounds, of which 61,000,000 pounds were used for molding, 23,000,000 for laminating, and 16,000,000 for protective coatings. Mixed phenolic and cresol formaldehyde resins amounted to about 40 million pounds. Other resins accounted for the remainder.

Production of noncoaltar resins in 1943 was 273,000,000 pounds, of which the noncoaltar alkyd resins accounted for 50,000,000 pounds and urea-formaldehyde for 54,000,000 pounds. The production of the other principal noncoaltar resins, such as polyvinyl chloride, acrylate, polyterpene, and petroleum resins, amounted to 154,000,000 pounds, a marked increase over the output of 87,000,000 pounds in 1942.

Production of rubber chemicals, which declined sharply between 1941 and 1942, rose to 80,000,000 pounds in 1943; this was 20,000,000 pounds above the 1941 figure, which was the previous peak.

Production and sales of synthetic medicinals continued to increase in 1943. Production of coaltar medicinals reached 49,000,000 pounds and sales amounted to 45,000,000 pounds. The output of noncoaltar medicinals was 5,000,000 pounds; sales were 6,000,000 pounds. Production of sulfa drugs (including acetylsulfathiazole) was 10,000,000 pounds. Sales of sulfa drugs were 8,800,000 pounds. Noteworthy examples of this increase are furnished by riboflavin for human consumption (vitamin B_2) which increased from 16,000 to 72,000 pounds; by niacinamide from 70,000 to 163,000 pounds; and by ascorbic acid (vitamin C) from 260,000 to 763,000 pounds. The increased output of riboflavin and of niacinamide was largely the result of the flour-enrichment program, and that of ascorbic acid was due to purchases by the Army and by Lend-Lease.

Production of miscellaneous coaltar chemicals and chemical products amounted to 328,000,000 pounds in 1943, or about 100,000,000 pounds greater than in 1942; miscellaneous noncoaltar chemicals increased to 8,800,000,000 pounds from 7,000,000,000 in 1942. The largest increases were in surface-active agents, ethylene dichloride, acetic acid, and butadiene (from ethyl alcohol), mainly for use in synthetic rubber.

At the request of the War Department, production and sales of certain products, such as phenol, carbon tetrachloride, carbon disulphide, methanol, and military dyes, are not shown separately in this report for reasons of security, but these data are included in the group totals. All statistics which would disclose operations of individual companies are omitted from this report. Statistics withheld now for reasons of security will be included in any final report issued after the war.

Calif. Chemical Salesmen To Hold Party Dec. 15

Chemical Salesmen's Association of California will hold its annual Christmas party in the Fraternity Club, December 15. Reservations are in charge of Roy Cole, 16 California street, San Francisco, Calif.

Mo. Drug, Chemical to Give Christmas Luncheon Dec. 13

Associated Drug and Chemical Industries of Missouri will hold its thirteenth Christmas luncheon at the Coronado hotel, St. Louis, December 13

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NAYLEE
NAYPAR
CHLORINATED PARAFFIN
For Fireproof, Waterproof and Mildewproof Coatings
NAYLEE CHEMICAL COMPANY
Milnor St. & Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 35, Pa.
(Warehouses from Coast to Coast)

N.A.I.D.M. Meeting

—Continued from page 7

in his evaluation of a new germicide, but also the condition under which it is to be used and, finally, the manner in which he can formulate the compound in order to obtain maximum germicidal value. Then, and only then, is he truly ready to start production.

Germicidal Materials Test

A summary of the report by Emil G. Klarmann and Eleanore S. Wright, of the plant research laboratory of the Lehn & Fink Products Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., on "Synthetic and Semi-Synthetic Media for Disinfectant Testing" follows:—

An attempt has been made to supply a working hypothesis for the wise variations in the results of bacteriological test of germicidal materials.

One of the difficulties appears to reside in a lack of constancy of composition of the nutrient media used in culturing the test organisms Eb. typhosa and Staph. aureus, and particularly in the chemical indefiniteness of peptone. Semi-synthetic and synthetic formulas for media were developed of a more definite character with the idea to eliminating this variable. Cultures grown on these media display a satisfactory and constant phenol resistance. There is also a good agreement between tests of several disinfectants employing respectively cultures grown on the semi-synthetic media and on F.D.A. broth. The semi-synthetic formula is recommended for consideration and eventual adoption in connection with disinfectant testing.

Secretary's Report

H. W. Hamilton of the White Tar Division of the Koppers Company, in his address as secretary of the association, in part said:—

There is the new proposed Federal economic poisons act, a revised Oregon act, and forty-four State Legislatures are about to meet; the standard methods for testing disinfectants are being reviewed, revised and the scope of the tests increased; the Peet-Grady test is up for revision with a possible change in the Official Test Insecticide, tests for crawling insects are being carried to a conclusion on both sprays and powders; clothes moth control tests are being perfected and standards for floor finishes are being actively discussed. Another group of members is preparing to acquaint consumer industries and also non-industrial groups with our efforts through advertising and exhibits.

Officers reelected were:—

President, Henry A. Nelson, of the Chemical Supply Company, Cleveland; first vice-president, N. J. Gothard, of the Sinclair Refining Company, East Chicago, Ind.; second vice-president, Gordon M. Baird, of Baird & McGuire, Inc., Holbrook, Mass.; treasurer, John Powell, of John Powell & Co., New York; secretary, H. W. Hamilton, of the White Tar Division of Koppers Company, Kearny, N. J.

Sulphur
Commercial Flour
Semi-refined Roll "Cone" Sulphur
Lightnin Brand Dusting Sulphur
Magnolia Brand Conditioned Dusting Sulphur
Blossom Brand Wettable Sulphur
Mohair Brand Wettable Sulphur
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Texas Yellow—Refined Flowers of Sulphur
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PQ SILICATE AID: The silicate film applied to chip board or manila stock for cartons effectively protects against grease penetration. PQ Silicates are odorless, non-corrosive, non-poisonous and vermin-repellent. Bulletin "Coating Paper Board" free.
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SILICATES OF SODA
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Fertilizer Materials

Realization of possibilities for a cutback in the production of superphosphate has stimulated the inquiry for this material. The improved buying interest has tended to further tighten the market's position and increased the pressure upon producers. Aside from manpower shortage, the situation has been aggravated by a tankcar shortage which curtailed the flow of sulphuric acid to acidulating plants. Judging from trade opinions, the scarcity of tankcars is considered of paramount importance and, unless relieved, may seriously affect output.

While production of ammonia sulphate ran slightly below normal last month, demand was not equal to output and a small increase in producers' hands took place. Inquiry from mixers has shown some expansion since the turn of the month and prospects are considered favorable for additional improvement after the turn of the year. Soda nitrate has moved swift enough to hold the supply situation tight. Notrogenous material production is heavily sold on contract. No unusual activity could be noted in dried blood, bone meal or tankage during the past week.

War Food Administration, which owing to military necessities, revised downwards its early estimates of available supplies of phosphate and nitrogen for fertilizer in 1944-1945, does not believe it will be necessary to change the approved fertilizer grades and has no plans at present for any such changes, WFA officials emphasized, however, that farmers will have a better chance of getting the desired grade in the required amount if they order immediately.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Sulphate—Production for the third quarter was placed at 203,283 tons by the Chemicals Bureau. Production for the second quarter was 203,904 tons and for the first quarter 201,017 tons. Stocks at the end of September were 77,334 tons, compared with 79,532 tons at the end of August. Bureau of Mines places October production at 138,948,173 pounds, compared with 135,257,424 pounds for September. Stocks at the end of October were 154,091,926 pounds.

Bone Meal—Domestic material was offered sparingly with some sales of raw bone reported at ceiling figures for fertilizer use. Demand was described as fair with inquiries noted for both prompt and future shipments. WFA purchased 600,000 of bone and meat meal at .034250 in bags, Chicago, on November 15.

Castor Pomace—Sold-up condition of output has limited shipments to existing contracts. Demand was reported active with new business restricted through the absence of available material.

Cottonseed Hull Ash — Remained quiet and firm. Trade reports indicated some material was available, but the season has not advanced far enough to bring in buying for tobacco cultivation.

Dried Blood—No unusual activity could be noted. Domestic offerings were not liberal although some material could have been purchased in the West at ceiling levels. It was reported that importations were sold to arrive.

Fish Meal—Some sales reported for feeding purposes but considered too high for fertilizer. Scarcity of material held supply position tight. WFA purchased 30 tons at OPA price. This material was of fair average quality in bags at Richmond, California.

Hoof Meal—Reported not plentiful. Small lots of available material could probably have been furnished in the West at former quotations. At present, demand and production were both of limited character.

Soda Nitrate — Movement steady against allocations. Inquiry reported active with shipments broad enough to keep the supply situation tight. WPB has advised fertilizer manufacturers in Florida that they may anticipate shipments of soda nitrate during December to cover current requirements for direct application.

Tankage—Continued to move for the account of feeders. Ceiling prices considered out of range for fertilizer. Moderate offerings were obtainable at Western points at the close.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock — Florida land pebble has continued to move steadily against contracts held by acidulators. Prospects of a reduced output of superphosphate have not been reflected in a leveling off of the general movement to date. Transportation was reported quite regular with boxcar facilities sufficient to assure a fairly even flow of material from mines.

Superphosphate—No easement from the tight position of this material could be noted. Producers reported an expanding demand from mixers who have shown concern over the supply outlook. Some would like to double up on their initial purchases. The allocation of sulphuric acid has at least made the chances of an equitable distribution possible but the supply situation of acid at present has been aggravated by a shortage of tankcars which in turn is affecting the current output of superphosphate. Lack of tankcars was reported by some producers to be more disturbing than the labor shortage.

Potashes

Larger allocations have allowed shipments to average above those of a year ago. Production has been maintained around peak levels with shipments moving out at a satisfactory rate. Some shortage of boxcars was experienced during the grain moving season but the interruption was temporary. Trade opinions leaned toward the lifting of allocation by the first of the year although it was admitted that some sort of regulation will be necessary to assure enough material to meet the military demand.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Production of sulphur for the third quarter was given as 905,173 long tons by the Chemicals Bureau. This compares with 831,199 long tons for the second quarter and 595,493 for the first quarter. Stocks at the end of September were placed at 3,500,218 long tons compared with 3,533,409 at the end of August. Spanish pyrites remained quiet. Odd lots have occasionally reached the market and have been disposed of readily at former prices but at present there is no regularity to shipments from foreign supply sources.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, Dec. 8.—Realizing that farmers are not ordering fertilizers for early shipments, to the extent they did last year, the agricultural extension services in the Southern States are putting out urgent appeals by press and radio calling attention to the scarcity of some fertilizer materials, labor shortage and limited storage at factories, and difficulties in providing transportation. Farmers are assured that they can successfully store fertilizers and are given a few simple precautions to be followed. Farmers are urged to place orders for deliveries by January 1. Fertilizer manufacturers are expressing concern about getting enough of some materials to meet the demand for mixed fertilizers for Spring use.

Baltimore, Dec. 8—Fishing operations reported spotty with the catch poor in most instances. If there is improvement, the fleet will remain out all month. Rumors were current of placing superphosphate under allocation as a means of relieving the shortage condition. Aside from the high priced ammoniates, general demand has improved, perhaps stimulated by the government's efforts to increase food crops. Former prices remained current.

Chicago, Dec. 8—Orders for various grades of nitrogenous fertilizer materials held up well in the aggregate, without any special feature. Supplies of products on the market are moderately extensive, while fertilizer buyers seem to be watching the recently declining livestock market values. Blood was in fairly good call. Buying of tankage was a little better. Fair interest attended dealings in bone materials. Prices were:—Dried Blood—Principal grade, $5.53 per unit of ammonia. Tankage—Feeding grade, $5.53 per unit; liquid stick, tankcars, $2.65; hoof meal, $4.25 to $4.50. Bone Materials—Ground, steamed bone meal, 3 and 50 percent, $35 to $36 per ton; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $45, nominal; dry, rendered tankage, hard pressed, 90c. to $1; 50 percent meat and bone scraps, $69 to $70.

Los Angeles, Dec. 8.—The ammonia nitrate shortage is expected to be eased somewhat this month by a shipment of 500 tons from Canada. The deal was arranged by the War Production Board after one of the largest California producers was unable to meet the December quota. The organics market was slightly weaker this week, however, little was going into fertilizer. The fish meal market developed a somewhat easier tone reflecting recent heavy production at California plants and less urgent demand. Production of fish meal at California plants during October amounted to 29,824 tons bringing the season's total since August 1 up to 49,303 tons, compared with 37,545 tons in the corresponding period last year and 34,999 tons two years back.

Obituaries

—*Continued from page 4*

Dr. Cecilio D. Valle

Dr. Cecilio D. Valle, chief chemist for the Ohio Coatings Company died in a hospital in Cleveland December 3. He was fifty-seven years of age.

Born in Tourin ,Italy, Dr. Valle was educated at the University of Tourin and did graduate work at the University of Brussels. For a period he was a consulting chemist in the Belgian Congo on a project for the Belgian government in developing silver and mercury deposits. He came to the United States when he was twenty-four years of age and worked for the Grasselli Chemical Company and subsequently headed the Valle-Wallace Paint Company. Two years ago he joined the Ohio Coatings Company.

Frederick James Lovatt, who at one time was a member of the confidential secretarial staff of the late John D. Rockefeller, sr., died December 4 in West Orange, N. J. He was seventy-five years of age.

Analyzed by C.J. Brand

—*Continued from page 4*

should certainly be determined by the most experienced agencies in the field.

These, Mr. Brand stated, are the United States Department of Agriculture, the agricultural colleges and experiment stations, the State departments of agriculture, and the fertilizer industry acting especially through its national trade association. Continuing Mr. Brand said:—

The Tennessee Valley Authority can also make its contribution, but it is only ten years old; its research work emanated originally from the Bureau of Soils and the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory of the Unted States Department of Agriculture; and its agricultural experience has been confined in general to the use of phosphate fertilizers and of liming materials in a restricted area. Another point that is worthy of careful consideration is the duplication of agencies undertaking work in relatively identical fields. This is bad administration and wasteful of the taxpayers' money. The agencies mentioned above have had a much longer experience than the TVA, some of it going back more than a century. They have a much wider viewpoint, embracing all forty-eight States and all territories. The personnel, particularly of the United States Department of Agriculture, have been lifelong students in their particular fields.

There is no present reason to believe that the projected Mobile plant will produce either a better or a cheaper fertilizer than the industry is now producing. On the contrary, TVA costs, both as to phosphates and as to nitrogen products, are higher than the industry's quotations.

A national fertilizer policy has been developing for decades; first, through actual experience by trial and error since Washington and Jefferson did their pioneer work in the fertilizer field; later through the work of the existing and functioning responsible agencies of the Department of Agriculture. Only when World War I diverted nitrogen supplies to munitions manufacture and cut off importations of potash, which at that time came entirely from Germany, have American farmers experienced any serious shortage. Our phosphate production has always been adequate in the circumstances; our nitrogen production now can readily exceed any likely demand; and the private American potash industry will this year produce approximately 800,000 tons of potash salts, where we used prior to World War I about 240,000 tons.

Gelatin Production Reported

Gelatin production in the United States amounted to 22,061,000 pounds in the first six months of 1944, according to the Chemicals Bureau of the War Production Board. The 1943 production totaled 41,846,000 pounds, against 43,303,000 pounds in 1942.

Domestic SULPHATE of AMMONIA
AND AMMONIA LIQUOR
MADE IN THE U.S.A.
Barrett NITROGEN
THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
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FERTILIZER MATERIALS
Conditioners and Fillers A Specialty
THE DICKERSON COMPANY
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Producers of
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Large stocks carried at all times, permitting prompt shipments . . . Uniformly high purity of 99½% or better . . . Free of arsenic, selenium and tellurium.
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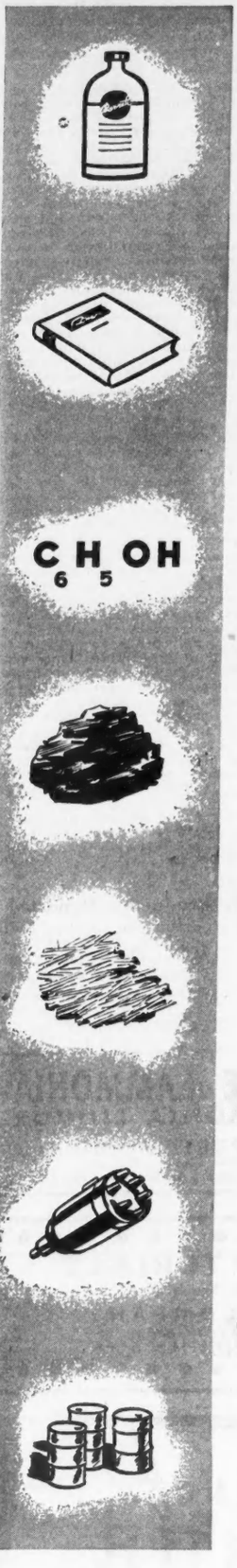
Mine: Newgulf, Texas

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

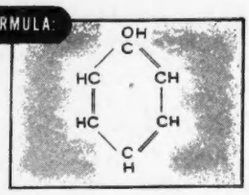
PHENOL



DEFINITION: Phenol is a weak acid derived from benzene through the replacement of one hydrogen atom of benzene by the hydroxyl group. It is the simplest member of one of the most important groups of compounds in organic chemistry. Also known as hydroxybenzene, and carbolic acid.

HISTORY: Phenol was discovered in coal-tar by Runge in 1834; Laurent first obtained it in pure crystalline condition in 1841 and named it phenic acid.

FORMULA:



C_6H_5OH

SOURCES: The first commercial source was that fraction of coal-tar which distills approximately from 160°-220°C. This is still an important source but the largest portion of U. S. production is now made synthetically from benzene. Also found in nature as a degradation product of proteins. The proportion of phenol in coal-tar ranges from 0.1% to 1.0%.

CHARACTERISTICS: Chemically pure phenol forms clear, hygroscopic needle-like crystals having a sweet odor. If even slightly impure it assumes a pink color. It dissolves in water and most organic solvents. It is strongly caustic to the skin.

USES: Phenol is used in the manufacture of dyestuffs; in mixtures with cresol for refining lubricating oils; for manufacture of picric acid and other chemicals; also in preparation of medicinal products. Principal use is in phenol-formaldehyde resins for plastics, molding compounds and other synthetic resins.

GRADES: U.S.P. (Natural and Synthetic), pure white crystalline with 40°C minimum m.p.; Technical-light colored, 97% phenol content, with 39° minimum m.p.; Technical—90-92% phenol, minimum m.p. 36°C; Technical—82-84% phenol, minimum m.p. 30.5°C. All grades also sold in liquid form containing 8-15% water.

NOTE: Deliveries today are restricted by the primary requirements of phenol for war uses.

This is one of a series of advertisements presenting information on basic coal-tar chemicals.

Awarded to the men and women of the Barrett Frankford Chemicals plant for excellence in the production of war materials.

THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.
The Barrett Company, Ltd., 5551 St. Hubert Street, Montreal, Que.

ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT BASIC BUSINESSES

Coaltar Chemicals

Heavy shipments for military use have prevented any visible easement in the supply of basic coaltar chemicals. Producers are reported to have made progress with benzol deliveries, but naphthalene, toluol and xylol seemed to be tighter, so far as available material was concerned. The month of December revealed no sign of easement; in fact, the trade opinion was that no improvement in buying conditions can be expected until government withdrawals are cut back. At the current rate of consumption, inventories of cresylic acid, creosote, phenol and other basic products will likely close the year at definitely low levels. These primary influences have been reflected in the majority of dyestuffs and intermediates. The most important materials are being allocated in an attempt to restore balance, but the overall situation showed several instances of demand exceeding supply.

Director of the liquid transport division announced December 2 that the recent reinstatement of the less than 200 miles provision in general order ODT-7 revised applies to all coaltar products in tankcars.

Steel operations for the week beginning December 4 were scheduled at 96 percent of ingot capacity, compared with 96.3 percent for the previous week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago, the indicated rate was 96.3 percent. The current schedule is equivalent to a production of 1,727,000 net tons of ingots and castings for the week, compared with 1,730,000 net tons for the corresponding week in 1943.

Crude light oil and its derivatives obtained from coke-oven operations in the U. S. for 1943 was placed by the Bureau of Mines at 208,932,084 gallons.

Basic Products

Benzol—Reported tight. Production has covered government and other essential requirements for the manufacture of solvents, intermediates and phenol. Heavy production passed into consuming channels too rapidly to ease the supply situation. Bureau of Mines gave total production for 1943 at 153,707,106 gallons, a gain of 2.4 percent over 1942.

Coaltar—Production during October increased 5 percent over September, according to statistics released by the Bureau of Mines. The United States total stood at 64,496,000 gallons of coke byproduct material, against 61,328,806 gallons for September. Stocks at the end of October were given as 32,783,174 gallons, compared with 30,260,233 gallons in September.

Creosote Oil—Byproduct coke production of creosote oil in October was given by the Bureau of Mines at 3,870,158 gallons, against 4,093,505 gallons in September, a decline of 5½ percent. Stocks at the close of the month of October were placed at 703,236 gallons, compared with 973,050 at the end of September.

Cresylic Acid—Steady shipments for use in the manufacture of tricresyl phosphate were reported. Plastics, disinfectants and carbon removers were also well represented in the market's movement. Position reported tight with distribution guided by WPB regulations.

Naphthalene—Bureau of Mines gave the production from byproducts at 8,127,569 pounds for October, compared with 8,685,427 pounds in September. Stocks at the end of October amounted to 2,550,640 pounds, against 2,972,277 pounds at the end of September. Total production for 1943 was 153,707,106 gallons, a gain of 2.4 percent over 1942.

Phenol—Allocations have covered a good part of requests. Shipments for use in plastics and plasticizers were made subject to M-246, while the movement for triphenyl phosphate was regulated by M-183. Supply position tight but not in the same degree as noted in some of the solvents.

Toluol—Reported somewhat tighter than at the beginning of the previous month. Heavy shipments for military use have kept the available supply for other requirements definitely short. Not much chance of easement in market conditions until there is a cutback in government withdrawals. Bureau of Mines gave 1943 production at 32,272,593 gallons, including both refined and crude.

Xylol—Market position tight with a tendency to become tighter under heavy pressure for military use. Production for 1943 covering both refined and crude was officially placed at 8,763,927 gallons.

Chicago, Dec. 8.—Business was active in the coaltar solvents, with benzol meeting with good call. Inquiry was a little better for some other materials. Generally the whole list continued firm to strong, although without noticeable new feature. Benzol business was good. Ruling prices exclusive of tax were:—Benzol, pure, in tankcars, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 15c. per gallon; industrial xylol, same basis, 27c.; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 30c.; 2-degree toluol, same basis, 27c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	129.2

Hydrogenated Solvents

Supply situation has responded to continued production and, while the market was not easy, available material could have been purchased. Demand for cyclohexanol, cyclohexanone and also the methyl grades has not been entirely up to expectations. Gradual tapering off of inquiry for synthetic resins was not made up by purchases for specific government use and this has allowed the establishment of some easement in buying conditions.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic — Regular consumers have taken care of the major part of production and the movement has been sufficient to prevent any easement in the supply position.

Cleve's—Demand maintained somewhat above supply level. Price position held firm under these influences.

Fumaric—Industrial demand reported active. Aside from specific requirements, a steady movement was reported to manufacturers of plastics and synthetic resins.

Gamma—Movement reported confined to regular consumers. Production sufficient to cover essential requirements without leaving much left over.

Maleic—Shipments for use in the manufacture of synthetic resins reported heavy with inventories kept low. Movement under WPB regulation.

Sulphanilic—Supply position reported tight with shipments confined chiefly to regular consumers. Current production not sufficient to build up inventories.

Other Intermediates

Anilin—Inquiry from the major consuming industries continued active and above the current limit of production. Allocations covered the most essential requirements but the supply position remained tight.

Betanaphthol, Technical—Some material reported available at former price levels, although inventories remained relatively low.

Catechol—Producers have been able to take care of demand and some material could have been purchased for prompt shipment.

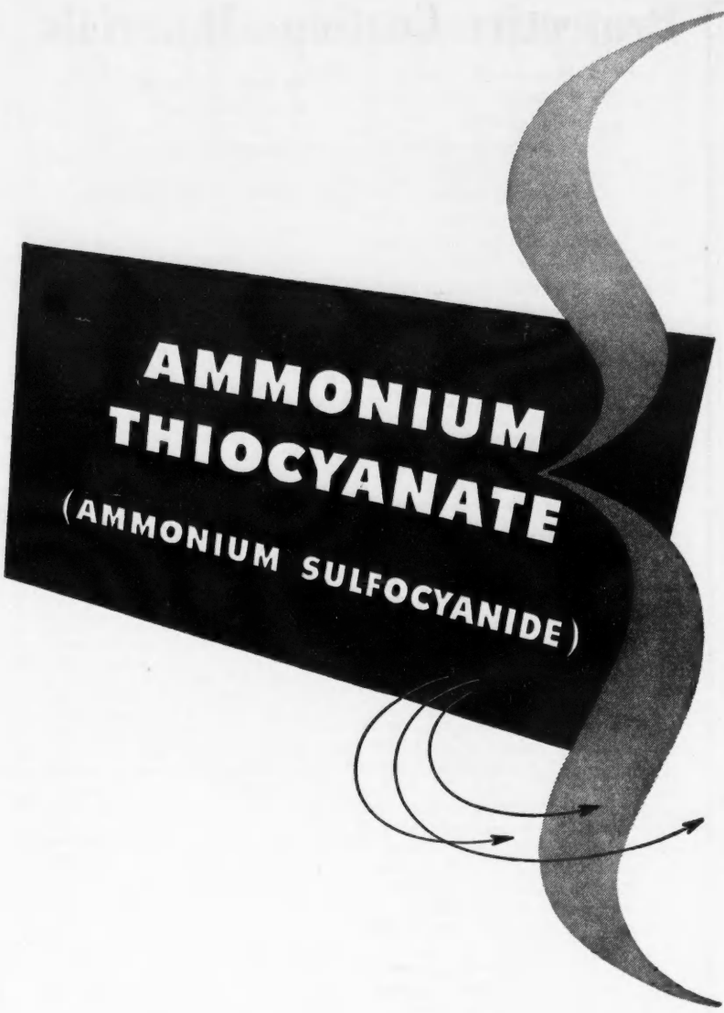
Dinitrobenzene—Demand for military and other essential uses sufficient to

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended Dec. 2 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	38,720,144
Benzol	gals.	3,798,495
Coaltar	gals.	14,826,384
Creosote oil	gals.	784,205
Naphthalene	lbs.	1,654,183
Phenol	lbs.	220,558
Toluol	gals.	759,699
Xylol	gals.	171,545

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.



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(Ammonium Sulfocyanide)

in organic synthesis

Here is an ammonium salt with interesting possibilities introduced by the thiocyanate group.

It has a behavior similar to other ammonium salts, but also brings you all the variations of the thiocyanate group. This group is remarkably stable and, in many reactions, resembles the halogens.

Koppers is producing technical grade ammonium thiocyanate crystals in commercial quantities, priced to encourage your consideration.

Test samples and other information sent on request.

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Day Chemical Company, Inc.
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The Edwal Laboratories, Inc.
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153 S. Doheny Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif.

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Ralph L. Evans Associates
250 East 43rd St., New York 17, N. Y.

Food Research Laboratories, Inc.
48-14 33rd St., Long Island City 1, N.Y.

E. M. Laning Company
433 Stuyvesant Ave., Irvington 11, N.J.

LaWall & Harrisson
1921 Walnut St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.

Leberco Laboratories
36 Roosevelt Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

James C. Munch
306 So. 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.

Orthmann Laboratories, Inc.
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W. S. Purdy Company, Inc.
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Schwarz Laboratories, Inc.
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Foster D. Snell, Inc.
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Stillwell & Gladding, Inc.
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Herbert Waterman
2100 Roselin Pl., Los Angeles 26, Calif.

Wiley & Company, Inc.
Calvert & Read Sts., Baltimore 2, Md.

Joseph A. Wyler
212 N. St. George St., Allentown, Pa.

tax production. Market position report definitely tight.

Phthallic Anhydride—No easement in supply condition. Demand has kept ahead of production, the call from the synthetic resin industry was unusually heavy.

Resorcinol—First hands in position to accept orders at former price levels. Inventories not excessive but sufficient to meet the current extent of consuming demand.

Coaltar Colors

Output reported maintained as full as labor and material would permit. Demand for dyestuffs from the textile industry continued steady although it is possible some falling off may be experienced over the holiday period. The movement of certified food and cosmetic colors was described as normal but without unusual feature.

Apex Chemical Names Weinstein Research Head

Sidney M. Weinstein has been appointed director of research and technical adviser to the planning board of the Apex Chemical Company, Elizabeth, N. J. Mr. Weinstein, a graduate of Harvard University, will supervise the technical staff in the development of synthetics and the various products to be used in the textile, leather, and pharmaceutical industries at the company's new laboratories at 200 South First street, scheduled for formal opening the latter part of December.

Charles L. Coble associated with the company for twenty-five years has been named production manager. Dr. Philip Levine has joined the research staff of the company. He will do research in the production of pure organic chemicals. Peter J. Scott has rejoined the research staff. Mr. Scott who is a graduate of the University of Lyons, France has been serving in the army.

Golden Gate Paint Club Christmas Party Dec. 21

Golden Gate Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold its annual Christmas party in the Palace hotel, San Francisco, December 21.

REPUBLIC XYLOLS

3°—5°—10°—COMMERCIAL

REPUBLIC STEEL
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

ALSO

BENZOLS
1°—2°—90%—Motor

TOLUOLS
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CRUDE NAPHTHALENE

Specify Niles Steel Containers for your Packaged Items

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BRANCH OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES
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CALCIUM
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Protective Coatings Materials

Growing shortages of manpower in the plants processing lead and other pigments, fillers, extenders, dry colors, shellac, drying oils and both natural and synthetic resins as well as in the factories turning out drums, cans and other containers and a further tightening of allocation controls and other restrictions on non-military uses of numerous paint, varnish and lacquer ingredients are combining to hold down the volume of civilian business in protective coatings and materials, now that war requirements, recently expanded anew by the increasing exigencies of the global conflict, are recognized everywhere as transcending all other considerations.

With the current consumption of metallic lead far outstripping the domestic production, the War Production Board is seriously considering placing that metal under some sort of allocation control.

Chief among developments affecting the paint and varnish makers within the past week have been an announcement by the Office of Price Administration that it has extended the applicability of its ceiling prices on gum rosin to stocks of this type of naval stores in any and all locations outside of Savannah as well as "on yard Savannah," when sold on the Savannah Naval Stores Exchange and an official report from the Belgian Congo that the Combined Raw Materials Board had allotted to the American importers of Congo copal 1,000 tons of that natural resin for the first quarter of next year.

Sales of paints and varnishes reported by sixty-one establishments for October, according to the Census Bureau, amounted to $4,397,000, an increase of 2 percent over those for October of last year, while their inventories as of October 31 have shown an increase of 6 percent over 1943.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

Metallic Lead and Zinc

After more than two years of plenitude, the lead stockpile of the Defense Supplies Corporation has been reduced so heavily by the combined takings of civilian as well as war needs as to force the War Production Board to consider seriously the immediate adoption of some kind of allocation control, to keep the stockpile from being wiped out and build it up to its erstwhile sizable proportions.

Current consumption of metallic lead is now figured as amounting to 33,000 tons monthly, of which fully 15,000 tons are being taken from the government's stockpile. And, unless a partial allocation proves sufficiently effective in preserving the stockpile at relatively high levels, that bureau is planning to place the metal under complete allocation or to re-establish the so-called producers' pool, requiring the setting aside of a percentage of their output such as was first instituted in November, 1941, and discontinued only in June, 1942, when lead supplies had been adequately amplified.

According to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Mines, domestic production of lead, in terms of recoverable metal, for October, amounted to only 30,831 short tons, showing a drop of 185 tons from the September output.

Quotations for pig lead have continued unchanged for the week Dec. 1-8 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.30c. in New York.

Simultaneously with the heavy diminution of lead supplies there has been a considerable upbuilding of zinc ore and concentrates, making possible a notable increase in the output of zinc slabs. But, with the demand still running in excess of the current production in zinc slabs, it has continued necessary for zinc pigment makers to present priority ratings in order to fill their needs therein. Domestic production of zinc for October, in terms of recoverable metal, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Mines, has amounted to 52,170 tons, as calculated from the production of zinc concentrates by individual and custom mills, showing a decrease of 509 tons from that for September. Prices of zinc slabs have remained unaltered for the week Dec. 1-8 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Pigments

Titanium Dioxide—A compilation and study of the sales of this whitening agent and its pigments made by the leading producers within the past month have revealed the fact that the amendment to WPB order M-353, requiring that rated orders have certifications of war use purposes attached to them in order to entitle them to priority in filling, is admirably serving the purpose of releasing considerable amounts for distribution to consumers not in possession of such ratings.

Zinc Oxides—Although free from the allocation control to which the leadfree types are subjected, leaded zinc oxides are likewise in scanty supply, as they are still being drawn upon extensively by consumers unable to obtain authorization to buy the leadfree grades. The domestic production of leadfree zinc oxide for the third quarter of this year, according to "Facts for Industry," prepared by WPB's Chemicals Bureau and the Bureau of Mines, has amounted to 38,009 short tons, while stocks of this type on hand September 30 are reported as reaching only 13,144 tons. The domestic output of leaded zinc oxide for the third quarter, according to this same authority, reached only 17,346 short tons and inventories on September 30 amounted to only 1,664 tons.

Fillers and Extenders

Gypsum—Moving in routine fashion into consuming channels. Arrivals of 1,319 tons are noted.

Mica—In response to repeated requests from some manufacturers of wetground mica for permission to name prices for their output $5 per ton higher than the present producers' ceiling levels—calculated on the basis of the March, 1942, prices for each producer, plus $5 per ton—the Office of Price Administration has granted permission to makers of this type of ground scrap mica to sell on an adjustable pricing basis, pending a final decision. OPA is now engaged in making a study of the situation, to determine whether the present ceilings are generally fair and equitable and whether an industrywide increase in prices is warranted at this time. Meanwhile, the paint trade is buying moderately of both dryground and wetground types as well as of the finely pulverized grades.

Talc—A brisk demand continues to be recorded for fibrous and some of the other types of this material. An arrival of 400 bagfuls is noted.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Carbon Blacks—With the gigantic takings of the manufacturers of synthetic rubber tires continuing to pull down inventories of channel blacks to such meager proportions as to threaten their extinction, unless some further restraints are placed upon consumption of all types of carbon blacks, there is not much hope in any other direction for substantial relief from the tension now prevailing in the supply situation, at least until the latter part of next February or early in March, by which time it is expected that production will be materially increased by the operations of new plant capacities. Meanwhile, every effort is being made to induce

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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the tire makers, who are still operating their factories in the Midwest on a huge scale, although deterred from even greater activities by occasional outbreaks of labor difficulties, to take up more furnace black and less of the so-called "rubber" grades of channel blacks. The paint trade is already greatly circumscribed in its purchasing operations by existing restrictions on all except a few types of channel blacks.

Chrome Colors—War production orders continue to transcend all else in the market for these colors, with zinc chromate yellow under allocation control and going almost entirely into military channels and with the civilian uses of the greens, yellow and oranges restricted to meager proportions.

Driers and Flatteners

Tallates—Manufacturers of tallates continue hard pressed in their efforts to meet all the requirements of the paint and varnish makers in these driers, which, under the leadership of the cobalt, manganese and zinc types, are moving rapidly into consuming channels, with the volume of orders broadening and elongating, as the list of consumers has been amplified by those who had hitherto shown a strong preference for the naphthenates but who have been forced to have recourse to the tallates since they have been shut off from supplies of the latter by WPB's attitude in declining to grant authorization for purchasing them to all except military production work users. WPB's Chemicals Bureau and the Bureau of Mines records the production of cobalt drier for the third quarter of this year as aggregating 1,567,583 pounds and stocks on hand September 30 as reaching 200,236 pounds.

Resinates—A fair-sized movement of these driers is currently noted, despite the growing tightness in the supply situation in the basic material.

Stearates — The demand for these flatteners is still reaching large proportions, with producers of the zinc, aluminum, barium, calcium and magnesium types finding it difficult to keep pace with all the orders pouring in upon them, although they are generally running their plants to full capacity.

Lacquer Materials

Acetone—With the recent expansion of war requirements, the market for

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this material, which had shown signs of a slight easing only two months ago, has become still tighter insofar as its availability for non-military uses is concerned.

Methyl Acetate—Lacquer manufacturers who are experiencing difficulty in obtaining ethyl acetate are resorting to the use of this material as a solvent on a fairly sizable scale, as it has the advantage of being free from allocation control. Despite its quicker action, it is proving highly acceptable for most such uses.

Isopropyl Alcohol—In increasingly scanty supply for civilian use because of steadily mounting military requirements which are absorbing the bulk of the stocks and current production.

Naval Stores

Far and away the most important development of the past week in the naval stores market has been the granting by the Office of Price Administration of the urgent request of the principal dealers in gum rosin on the Atlanta Cotton & Naval Stores Exchange for the deletion from its regulation 561 of the words "on yard Savannah," whereby the specific ceiling prices established for gum rosin sold on the exchange have been extended, as of December 5, so as to apply to all such sales made on stocks of gum rosin at points outside of as well as in Savannah and OPA had also made these ceiling prices applicable to gum rosin in all types of containers.

Locally there has been a keen demand for both gum turpentine and gum rosin.

Rosin—An adequate explanation for the sudden flooding of the primary market for gum rosin on the Savannah exchange, following official announcement of OPA's amendment 2 to its regulation 561, is furnished by a survey of conditions affecting prices of stocks in places outside Savannah prior to the extension of the ceiling prices so as to apply to all exchange sales of this commodity at all locations.

Previously, these ceiling prices applied only to sales of gum rosin made on the exchange and actually located in drums on yard in Savannah. Other gum rosin sold over the exchange was priced by applying to the listed specific price the seller's most favorable differential realized during the period January 1 to June 30, 1944, on a sale of the same grade of rosin to the same class of purchaser. Sales made on the exchange are usually transactions involving individual lots of gum rosin produced by several persons, and the individual lots may be located at various points.

Savannah, Dec. 8.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$5.05	$5.05	$5.05	$5.05	$5.05
D	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.12
E	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65
F	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
G	5.79	5.79	5.79	5.79	5.79
H	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81
I	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81
K	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85
M	5.87	5.87	5.87	5.87	5.87
N	6.03	6.03	6.03	6.03	6.03
WG	6.28	6.28	6.28	6.28	6.28
WW	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
X	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
	Drums				
Sales	45	...	273	...	96
Receipts	73	243	136	78	42
Shipments	100	200	155	223	55
Stocks	16,051	16,094	16,075	15,930	15,917

Turpentine—Following closely upon the markup, at the close of the previous week, of the CCC parity price to 79 cents, and the consequent rise of the open market for this commodity to that level, additional drafts have been made on CCC stocks within the past week and it is expected that in the next four months of the season, when there will be only a light production, these government supplies will play an increasingly important part in meeting constantly mounting requirements, so that these stocks will undoubtedly be substantially reduced by the time fresh production comes to market next April.

Savannah, Dec. 8.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons—Cents.	Sales.	Barrels—Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Monday	79	...	...	...	26,262
Tuesday	79	...	13	...	26,275
Wednesday	79	2,050	56	842	25,486
Thursday	79	...	9	25	25,402
Friday	79	900	13	1	25,414

Synthetic Resins

Ester Gum—A steadily increasing movement is being recorded in this resinous compound of glycerin and rosin, now that its production has been stimulated anew by the upward repricing by a quarter-cent per pound of the gum made wholly from gum rosin and the commensurate marking up of the material made from both gum and wood rosins. Manufacturers of this gum in the East are now generally offering their pure gum rosin type at 11½c. per pound in carload lots for overland deliveries to points not west of Kansas City and to Pacific coast points by all water routing but for overland shipments to the Pacific coast are adding 1½c. per pound.

Phthalic Alkyd Resins — Although not directly benefited by the recent liberalizing of WPB's allocation order, effective since the outset of this month, whereby the use of these resins has been authorized for a few civilian applications, hitherto banned, such as in motors, transformers and switch gear as well as in five more military applications, the varnish manufacturing industry is hopeful that there will soon be a further liberalizing of this order so as to permit the use of these resins in the making of their products designed for non-military purposes.

Varnish Gums

Asphaltum — A steady movement continues to be noted in gilsonite and the petroleum base products.

In the hope of finding some satisfactory new applications for grahamite, the Oklahoma Geological Survey is engaging in intensive research work on that material, obtained from abandoned mines in the southeastern regions of Oklahoma, particularly in deposits near Sardis, in Pushmataha county, which may be tapped again on a fairly extensive scale, if it is

—*Continued on page 55*

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

An active consuming inquiry for oils and fats continued to feature the market during the week. Trading was limited in most materials because of the scarcity of supplies. The trend of prices of late has been upwards and practically the entire list was maintained at ceilings or reached closer to ceilings than for some time past.

Substitutes for linseed oil have increased in demand recently, namely, dehydrated castor oil, refined fish oils and tall oil, resulting in good-sized quantities booked for nearby and forward delivery.

Replacements of oiticica oil have relieved the tight spot supply situation during the week and car lots were again available. The bulk of sales of late was confined to small lots. Interest in futures was slow and offerings at discounts below spot prices did not attract buyers.

Senate Finance Committee reported favorably Thursday a house approved bill suspending the existing import duties on coconuts and coconut meat, including copra, for the duration of the national emergency. The bill carries with it the approval of the War Department and other government agencies concerned.

Director of the liquid transport division, Office of Defense Transportation, announced that the recent reinstatement of the "less than 200 miles" provision in general order ODT 7 revised, applies to vegetable oils, packing-house products and similar products. Due to the present critical shortage of tankcars, the 200-mile restriction was restored on November 25.

Cottonseed Oil

Position of cottonseed oil futures were firmer, irrespective of light trading. Deliveries up to next September were held at ceilings, and trading in October was sharply higher during the week.

Inquiry for crude oil continued active, with business moderate due to limited offerings. Reports from the Southeast state that considerable cotton has been left in the fields because bad weather delayed picking.

Receipts of foreign cottonseed oil were reported at 2,555 drums and delivered on allocation.

Bleachable oil prices follow:—

	Cents per pound in tanks		
	High.	Low.	Close.
December	....	....	14.31 nom.
March	....	....	14.10 bid
May	....	....	14.31 bid
July	....	....	14.00-14.31
September	....	....	13.95-14.31
October	13.90	13.90	13.75-13.90

Total sales, 2 contracts.
Cash, 14.31c. nom.
Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.; Valley, 12¾c.; Texas, 12c. (all ceiling prices).

Memphis, Dec. 7.—Trading in crude cottonseed oil was restricted to scattered sales with buyers in the market for supplies. Demand for cottonseed meal continued urgent with business done at ceilings, most of the production going to local trade.

Linseed Oil

Activity in the market was limited to small-lot trading and to a steady call for oil on contract. There has been little change in the tight seed supply situation. Mills in the East were operating on a part-time basis.

Flaxseed shipments from Canada by vessel to the United States totaled 402,000 bushels during the week ended December 1.

Minneapolis, Dec. 6.—Demand for oil continued brisk but dealers could not fill orders and for the most part ignored all except the most urgent call for immediate and emergency supplies.

	1944	1943
This week	5,580,000	5,780,000
Since Sept. 1	71,220,000	77,300,000

Flaxseed—Crushers were unable to purchase seed from day to day. Inclement weather hampered the movement of the crop.

Minneapolis, Dec. 6.—State Triple-A meetings almost halved the War Food Administration goal for flaxseed. This season's suggested 5,000,000 acres suggested by WFA, came out of county and state meetings with potential acreage of around 3,000,000. This was, leaders in the state point out, dependent upon action taken in Washington to give flax producers a "fair shake" with producers of other grains through a subsidy plan that would guarantee basic acreage returns somewhat comparable with wheat and corn. An appropriation of $20,000,000 by the agricultural committee of the senate, flax men said, would allow an acreage payment of around $4, which was far under producer's ideas.

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
This week	141,000	280,600	12,000	41,000
Since Sept. 1	9,199,000	15,160,600	1,188,000	1,314,000

Flaxseed markets at Minneapolis and Duluth during the week were unchanged at $3.10 (ceiling) per bushel for spot and forward deliveries.

Buenos Aires, Dec. 8.—Flaxseed shipments totaled 8,000 bushels to other destinations during the week. Visible supply was estimated at 4,724,000 bushels. Flaxseed for export was quoted at $2.26½ per bushel, U. S. funds; Rosario, $2.17⅜ per bushel.

Hull, Dec. 8.—Bombay, £31⅜, nominal; Calcutta, £30½ nominal; La Plata not quoted.

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Users were showing a good inquiry for early next years' requirements. Demand against contracts continued active, with deliveries reported behind schedules.

Copra—Eastern crushers were said to be operating to capacity. Receipts were reported at 3,422 tons, consigned to crushers.

Oiticica—Receipts of 1,145 drums has increased supplies on the spot and carlots were available at 19½c. per pound, in drums while small lots were held at 20c. to 20¼c. drums as to quantity. January-March delivery was offered at substantial discounts below the prices for spot, but consuming inquiry was inactive.

Olive—Importers were still awaiting the arrival of Spanish edible oil, said to be due shortly. This oil was a part of recent purchases of 3,000 tons for prompt and nearby delivery. Domestic oil was scarce with demand exceeding supply.

Fats and Greases

Grease—Demand continued to exceed the supply, which resulted in light trading. Sales of all grades were made at ceilings. Production continued light and was considerably below a year ago.

Lard—This market was strong with limited supplies available for civilian use. Prices were firm at ceilings.

Tallow—Tight supply situation rules in this market. Production sold well ahead with deliveries behind schedules. Demand continued active with light trading at ceilings.

Fish Oils

Menhaden Oil—Buyers were showing a good inquiry for crude oil and bids at the ceiling did not loosen up offerings. Demand for refined grades was moderate and prices reflect the strength in crude.

Baltimore, Dec. 6.—Menhaden fishing companies that operate off the coast of North Carolina are continuing their efforts to make additions to the production of oil, especially now when demand is again active. Trading was limited only by failure of producers to book orders with the available supply cleaned up. Further sales of crude oil could be made at the ceiling of 8.9 cents per po . Operators are disposed to continue fishing until Christmas and even later if the fish can be found. Weather conditions, however, have not been favorable, and the catch in recent weeks has proved to be poor.

Sardine—An active inquiry was noted and bids at the ceiling were not accepted. Producers were sold up. The sardine catch has been poor on the Pacific coast during the past two weeks.

Sperm Oil—War Food Administra-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
192.4	192.4	191.9	195.3

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

tion amended WFO 37, terminating the limited use, processing and delivery of sperm oil and also eliminating the reporting requirements, effective December 1.

Animal Oils

War Food Administration has extended until March 31, 1945, the current partial suspension of WFO No. 53 which restricted the use, processing and delivery of animal, neatsfoot and red oils. The reporting provision still is in effect. It requires producers and distributors of the three oils to make monthly reports on form FDA-476.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Consuming inquiry continued active, though trading was light because of the sold-up output. Prices were firm at the recent advance. WFA has extended the suspension of restrictions on the use, processing and delivery of red oil until March 31, 1945.

Stearic Acid—Demand was active. Producers were sold well ahead and restricted offerings to January forward delivery. Quotations were firm at ceilings.

Cake and Meal

War Food Administration announced reduced set-aside requirements for oilmeals for January, 1945, under provisions of WFO 9.18 as follows:—15 percent of soybean meal or pellets and peanut meal; 15 percent of the cottonseed meal, cake, or pellets produced in plants east of the Mississippi River excepting plants located in Lake, Dyer, Lauderdale, Tipton, and Shelby counties, Tenn.; and Tunica, Quitman, Coahoma, Bolivar, Tallahatchie, Sunflower, Leflore, Humphreys, and Washington counties, Miss.; 20 percent of the cottonseed meal cake and pellets produced in plants located west of the Mississippi River and the counties mentioned above, and 20 percent of linseed meal and pellets.

Linseed Meal—Production of meal being absorbed promptly by consumers. Market strong, and demand active.

Minneapolis, Dec. 6.—Linseed meal demand continued urgent despite heavy supplies of soymeal in the local and nearby territory. Shipments of meal from Minneapolis were down considerably from last year despite a demand that looks equal to that of last season.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1944	1943
This week.....	7,440,000	11,640,000
Since Sept. 1.....	101,180,000	131,800,000

Waxes

Carnauba—The tight supply situation in Brazil has become more pronounced following the information reaching this market to the effect that carnauba wax production has been delayed by the postponement of cutting the palm frond on order by the government. This caused a marked reduction in the already limited offers for shipment.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Price features in the drug and fine chemicals market last week were the advance in quicksilver and the reduction in atropine sulphate quotations. The former was the result of scarcity vs. requirements. The latter was caused by excellent stocks and a demand filled under increasingly competitive conditions.

The War Production Board, acting through its miscellaneous minerals division, on December 1 stated that metal will be released from the government stock pile in amounts sufficient to meet current war and essenital civilian uses. The metal will sell "at prices somewhat above quoted market levels but below ceiling prices." Lack of sufficient labor at this time prevents the mines from increasing production and it is that fact, plus a total lack of reserves at the mines, that led to WPB release of government-owned metal.

Outlook for an agreement between the United States and Cuba on the purchase of the 1945 and 1946 Cuban sugar crops has brightened. Price differences have been narrowed until only 15c. per hundred pounds separates the two governments. Cuba has been offered $3 but wants $3.15.

During the week, WPB indicated that it estimates 1945 requirements of industrial alcohol at 548,000,000 gallons against a potential supply of 594,000,000 gallons. In 1944, the requirement estimate had been 614,200,000 gallons.

Latest methanol data from the Bureau of the Census revealed that September production of synthetic material was 946,000 gallons over August; that of natural was up 14,444 gallons. Stocks of synthetic at the end of September were 433,000 gallons below August 31 stocks; natural methanol, down 39,000 gallons.

One hundred forty-five wholesale druggists, reporting to the Bureau of the Census aggregate sales of $32,219,000 in October, showed an increase of 8 percent from September and a decrease of 1 percent from September inventories. In comparison with October, 1943, sales were up 9 percent and their inventories were 8 percent larger.

Acid, Citric—The production situation, as concerns 1945 output, ties in directly with the rising crisis in sugar. It seems unlikely, at this time, that much improvement in available supplies of acid is likely during the coming year.

Alcohol—Requirements for industrial alcohol for 1945 are estimated at 548,000,000 gallons of 190-proof alcohol, compared with a potential supply of 594,000,000 gallons, according to the chemicals bureau of the War Production Board. The estimated requirement in 1944 had been 614,500 gallons, and in 1942 the estimated requirements had been 229,200,000 gallons. Production of alcohol from invert molasses will probably not be possible in 1945 but blackstrap molasses will be available. The government of Argentina has announced sponsorship of a maximum production of 31,701,000 gallons of anhydrous alcohol from corn. Private firms will operate under government contract. Its use will be mainly as liquid fuel but certain quantities will be used to make synthetic products.

Atropine—Competition has become rather keen and the market on sulphate was down to $5.90 to $6 per ounce. Alkaloid was $7.85 to $8.75, according to seller.

Borax—According to the Bureau of Mines, production in the first three quarters of 1944, and stocks at the end of each quarter, was as follows:—

	Tons	
	Production	Stocks
First quarter	52,134	10,548
Second quarter	52,495	12,734
Third quarter	50,696	13,009

Caffeine—So far as can be learned in authoritative quarters, the combined supply of domestic and imported caffeine does not, as this time, suggest the product being removed from allocation in the near future. Nor is there any known and major production of purely synthetic caffeine to influence the picture. Producers expect the present situation to continue. No official production or import figures are available.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Quicksilver, $7 per flask.

Prices Reduced

Atropine sulphate, 60c. per oz.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
230.3	230.0	236.0	240.9

Castor Oil—Stocks of beans gained to the extent of 12,836,400 pounds. That brought the total arrival since January 1 last to 255,357,140 pounds. For the corresponding period a year ago, the total arrival was 230,805,150 pounds. Movement of medicinal oil was reported to be good and the No. 3 quality was also in good request.

Chicago, Dec. 6.—Interest in castor oil is still active. Supplies now appear to be fairly ample. Prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 13¾c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 14½c.; tanks, 13c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 13½c. per pound; returnable drums, less than car lots, 14¼c.; tanks, 12¾c.

Codliver Oil—Very firm prices and an outlook that favors large consumption to be supplied from moderate stockpiles continues in this market. The next major change must await on Norwegian liberation and a return of her production to the world markets.

Cream of Tartar—Odd lots (packages of 51 pounds and 66 pounds) aggregating some 400 pounds have been sold recently by WFA at 15c. to 20c. per pound. The producers' small-lot minimum price is 58c. per pound.

Fishliver Oils—Need and supply were somewhat at odds, the former pressing the latter relentlessly and keeping sellers highly concerned with meeting commitments. Prices remain at ceiling levels. Vitamin A natural oils having a potency of less than 6,000 U.S.P. units per gram may be sold on an adjustable pricing basis pending revision of the regulation governing their prices, the Office of Price Administration announced December 9. The action by OPA followed requests from the industry for permission to make sales and deliveries, until such time as an amendment to Maximum Price Regulation No. 203 becomes effective, at prices to be adjusted upward in accordance with revised prices to be established by the amendment.

Glycerin—Stocks appeared plentiful and available for all domestic and export requirements. More could be sold into export were it not for the fact that the Department of State frowns on commercial relations with certain countries at this time. Prices displayed complete stability. Recoverers of crude glycerin resulting from soap making were disposed to keep the recovered material moving steadily, thus to avoid an accumulation of unsold stocks of crude.

Chicago, Dec. 6.—Orders for glycerin are in rather good volume, while tone of the market holds steady. Prices are:—Chemically pure, tankcars, 15c. per pound; drums, car lots, 15½c.; drums, less than car lots, 15¾c.; high gravity, tanks, 14¼c. per pound; drums, car lots, 14½c.; drums, less than car lots, 15c.

Mercurials—The current prices for quicksilver derivatives gain strength steadily in accordance with the crisis in the supply of metal and the advancing prices for the same. The current schedule was set in the week of May 29 when the price of quicksilver was $110 per flask. Today, it is nominal at $125. Since that time, additional production of derivatives has come into the market.

Methanol — Production and stock data covering the period January-September this year and released by the Bureau of the Census are:—

Methanol Production: Jan.-Sept.

	Gallons	
	Synthetic 100%	Natural 80%
January	6,007,000	324,611
February	5,419,000	347,439
March	6,270,000	360,536
April	6,320,000	340,614
May	6,694,000	364,434
June	6,363,000	341,003
July	5,838,000	314,769
August	4,849,000	319,337
September	5,435,000	333,781
Totals	53,395,000	3,046,524
Stocks, Sept. 30	1,926,000	200,619
Aug. 30	2,359,000	239,818

In terms of 100 percent purity, pro-

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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duction of natural methanol in the January-September period would be approximately 1,888,845 gallons, which compares with the output of 53,395,000 gallons of synthetic methanol of 100 percent purity.

Quicksilver—The Miscellaneous Minerals Division of the War Production Board on December 1 stated that quicksilver from the government stockpile will be released in amounts to meet shortages in war needs at prices somewhat above the quoted market levels but below ceiling prices. The action, according to WPB, will fill the gap between domestic production plus imports and essential requirements. Metal will be released from the Metal Reserve Corporation holdings only in amounts sufficient to meet current war and essential civilian uses. Expanding use for mercury in chemical warfare, in industry, and for medicinal preparations have tended to increase recent demand, says WPB. Spot market was virtually unobtainable and the nominal price was $125 per flask, a price at which business has been actually done. Producers would be glad to increase output at this time but find it difficult because of inadequate supplies of labor.

San Francisco, Dec. 6.—Little change was recorded in the quicksilver market here this week. Only light trading reported due to the scarceness of metal. Prices were ranging between $112 and $115 per flask, f.o.b. San Francisco.

Petroleum Price Study By OPA Urged

OPD Washington Bureau

Charging that present price ceilings on crude oil are "driving the independent producers out of business" and has developed "a trend toward monopoly," the small business investigating committee of the house December 4 called upon the Office of Price Administration to make another study of petroleum prices and costs to the end that encouragement will be given to increased exploration to build up reserves.

It was urged by the committee that should the survey show that increased prices are in order, the consumer price of petroleum products should not be raised, but instead, a subsidy payment should be to the marginal producers. It was also urged that OPA set up an industry advisory committee in which the independent producers would be given representation proportionate with their percentage of national production and of a number of firms engaged in that business.

Plastic, Coldwater Paint, Calcimine Sales: October

Sales of plastic and coldwater paints and calcimines, as reported by sixty manufacturers to the Bureau of Census for October, 1944, compared with the totals for the corresponding month of 1943:—

Plastic Paints

	Pounds	Value
*Total	592,143	$44,321

* Includes paste and dry powder plastic paints which cannot be shown separately without disclosing the operations of individual companies.

Coldwater Paints

	Pounds	Value
Exterior, lime or cement-bound	1,323,520	$105,697
casein-bound	309,086	19,074
Interior, casein-bound, paste or semi-paste form	*257,417	$329,485
dry-powder form	498,662	41,964
glue-bound	234,961	7,226

* Gallons.

Calcimines

	Pounds	Value
Hot-water	591,805	$25,730
Cold-water	1,180,276	59,192

Sales of these products for October, 1944, compared with those for October, 1943, were as follows:—

	1944	1943
Plastic paints.....lbs.	592,143	478,320
value.	$44,321	$36,498
Coldwater paints.value.	$503,446	$629,307
Calcimines .....lbs.	1,772,081	2,131,171
value.	$84,922	$95,795

Du Pont to Open Sales Office in Houston

Roy E. Troutman has been made manager of a new Southern district office to be opened in Houston, Tex., on January 2, it has been announced by the pigments department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. The new sales office will be located in the First National Bank building at 201 Main Street, Houston. Warehouse facilities will be maintained as heretofore at Houston and Dallas, Tex., and at New Orleans.

Protective Coatings

—Continued from page 49

found that the demand for it is sufficient.

Copal—Despite the somewhat enheartening report that the Combined Raw Materials Board has made the first of its 1945 allotments of Congo copal gum for the United States, there has been little in the nature of stimulating developments in the local market for these natural resins within the past week. The Raw Materials Board has at long last announced an allocation of 1,000 tons for this country for the first quarter of next year, but the formalities of securing licenses from the War Production Board remain to be consummated. Supplies of Congo copal here have been reduced to meager proportions, as most of the arrivals so far have been absorbed immediately by consumers; hence stocks have not been built up to any noticeable degree by these arrivals.

Immediately upon receiving informal word that the allotment of these 1,000 tons had been made to the American trade, the War Production Board has proceeded on the assumption that the quota has been granted and began to request importers to apply for their authorizations under the provisions of M-63 to import the resin. When the allocations have been made importers then will be instructed to file form 1041 for clearance of the gums through the customs. WPB officials say they expect that an additional 1,000 tons will be allocated to the United States by the board for the second quarter of 1945.

Shellac—With its bleaching and cutting activities still restricted, by a dearth of seedlac and the darker grades in the first-mentioned work and by shortages of labor in both sets of operations, the American shellac trade is feeling the pinch of inadequate stocks of both white and orange cut shellac, while the demand for this and all other forms of shellac keeps mounting, and is going largely unsatisfied. Reports from India indicate a poor Kusmi or Winter crop available for the American importers to contract for, and their operations in contracting for shipments on their own hook have so far been somewhat disappointing on the score of securing much seedlac. It now looks as if the importers would have to pin their hopes for more seedlac from the country of origin on the new Baisakhi or Summer crop, the principal crop of the year.

Westenberg with Millmaster

Charles Westenberg has resigned as assistant manager of Charles Tennant, Seres & Company of New York to become affiliated with the Millmaster Chemical Company, New York. Mr. Westenberg who matriculated at New York University, had been associated with the Pennant firm for nine years. The Millmaster Chemical Company, maintains offices at 551 Fifth Avenue, New York. R. J. Milano, head of the company, is serving as captain in the Chemical Warfare Service.

C. Westenberg

Peace on Earth
Bells will ring again this Christmas Eve in the little churches in all lands throughout the world freed from the iron hand of the invader . . . And in the clear night air, the sound of their pealing, echoing over hedgerow, hill and valley will stir men's hearts with the glorious message of freedom . . . For in almost two thousand years, Christmas Eve has never possessed a greater significance to millions of men and women and children who hope and pray for days of Peace and Good Will among men.
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CINCHOPHEN & SALTS
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NEO CINCHOPHEN
OXYQUINOLIN BENZOATE
OXYQUINOLIN SULPHATE
POTASSIUM OXYQUINOLIN SULPHATE
PHENOBARBITAL & SALTS
TETRA-IODO-PHENOLPHTHALEIN SODIUM
THEOPHYLLINE
DIACETYL
PHENYL ACETIC ACID
BENZALDEHYDE
BENZYL ALCOHOL
BENZYL CHLORIDE
BENZYL CYANIDE
DIETHYL MALONATE
DIMETHYL UREA
CYANOACETAMIDE
CYANO ACETIC ACID
ETHYL CYANO ACETATE
8—HYDROXYQUINOLIN
8—HYDROXYQUINOLIN—5—SULPHONIC ACID
EDW. S. BURKE
Established 1917

S.O.C.M.A. Meeting

—Continued from page 3

ance of forty-six at the monthly meetings, was reviewed at the annual meeting in the report of the association's secretary, Charles A. Mace. The membership had been increased to fifty-three in the active group and four associates. Cordial, beneficial relations had been had with the various governmental agencies having to do with matters relevant to the association's field. Some 1,250 patents were listed to members during the year.

Mr. Mace discussed statistics from several angles. He felt that foreign trade details were a function of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, rather than of the Bureau of the Census. Surprising increases, he said, were shown in production of certain synthetic chemicals in the 1943 report of the Tariff Commission. More expansive coverage of statistical data is desirable, Mr. Mace said, and he felt that detailed production reports would discourage, rather than aid and comfort the enemy.

Several recent commentaries on cartels were summarized by Mr. Mace. He was doubtful of their extermination in the postwar world.

R. E. Dorland, treasurer, reported that the association would have a cash balance of about $2,000 at the end of the year, and $19,000 worth of G warbonds. Next year's budget will be on the same $25,000 basis, said E. H. Killheffer, chairman of the committee.

The report of the counsel, dealing largely with customs and tariff matters was accepted by title.

Fred G. Zinsser, of Zinsser & Co., was elected to honorary membership.

A standing, silent tribute was paid to those who fell at Pearl Harbor three years ago.

Officers Re-elected

There was only one change in the executive group:—Wyly M. Billing, of the Hercules Powder Company, replaced M. J. Hartung, of Maywood Chemical Works, who desired not to be re-elected. The nominees were presented by Al Loeffler, of the Monsanto Chemical Company, and unanimously elected. The members of the executive group are:—

President, August Merz, of the Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J.

First vice-president, Elvin H. Killheffer, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Second vice-president, Victor E. Williams, of the Monsanto Chemical Company, New York.

Treasurer, Ralph E. Dorland, of the Dow Chemical Company, New York.

Secretary, Charles A. Mace, 6 East Forty-fifth street, New York.

Members of the board of governors, in addition to the president and the vice-presidents, Wyly M. Billing, of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.; Harold W. Dingee, of Zinsser & Co., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Ralph E. Dorland, of the Dow Chemical Company, New York; Eric Kunz, of Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., New York; C. M. Richter, of the Pharma Chemical Corporation, New York, and H. L. Simons, of Harold L. Simons, Inc., New York.

Proprietary Ass'n Hears

—Continued from page 3

antibiotically of all the first 200 species investigated."

The "S.C.I." tablets were developed by George F. Reddish and Alfred W. Pauley sr., Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo., who devised a special formulation of succinchloride whith would render it quickly soluble when added to water at various temperatures. Previously Major Cyrus B. Wood of the U. S. Army Medical School had suggested succinchlorimide as a water decontaminant.

Succinchlorimide is non-toxic in the bactericidal and cysticidal concentration effective in decontaminating drinking water. The cysticidal dose of succinchlorimide in 2½ gallons of treated water (0.6 gram) is 23 times less than the dosage shown to be non-toxic. The toxic dose is 320 times greater than the cysticidal dose in 2½ gallons of water, the paper stated.

For the first time in the association's history, a full survey has been made revealing that the package medicine industry this year spent $7,750,000 to maintain approximately 100 research laboratories, 225 control laboratories, and for fellowships, grants and other outside research. The survey was completed by Maurice Mermey, of Baldwin and Mermey, who reported on it to the meeting.

Dr. Paul W. Spickard, medical director of the United Drug Company, Boston, Mass., explained provisions of the new Federal food and cosmetic act.

Development of an "Agricultural Pilot Plant" on a Pennsylvania farm to centralize experimentation in drug cultivation was announced by J. W. Copley, field production manager of S. B. Penick & Co., New York. He described the project as "new and unique in the field of botanical science."

A recent development is the extraction of a new glucoside from a common field crop. Production of various oils will also be studied at the experiment station, Mr. Copley said.

D. F. Nealon, vice-president of the National Toilet Company, Paris, Tenn., presented an analysis of consumer complaints, and D. B. Strohm, Aluminum Company of America, Edgewater, N. J., spoke on "Aluminum in the Packaging of Drugs."

F.W.D.A. 'Road Ahead Conference' March 8-10

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association will hold its fifth "Road Ahead Conference" in the Pennsylvania hotel, New York, March 8 to 10.

Plants Lecture Dec. 13

Dr. Philip R. White of the Rockefeller Institute at Princeton, N. J., will lecture on "Plants Have Cancers Too" at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden Laboratory building, 1000 Washington avenue, Brooklyn, December 13, at 8 p.m.

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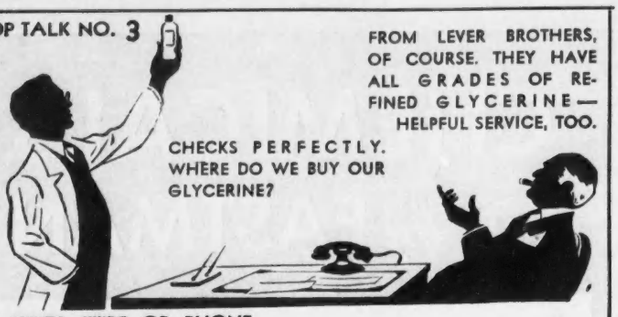

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Alcohol Requirement

—Continued from page 4

der policies similar to those of last August, WPB said. Registered grain distilleries will be released for the full month, and industrial alcohol plants with Federal Alcohol Administration Act permits will, upon application, be authorized to produce alcohol for beverage purposes up to 50 percent of their total January alcohol production. Minor modifications of the August procedure as they affect this type of industrial alcohol plant will be explained in a statement to be mailed to all such producers.

It appears that malt may be in tight supply in 1945, a War Food Administration representative told the committee. Because less alcohol will be produced from molasses in 1945, requirements for malt will be greater with no corresponding increase in malt production. The present estimated malt requirement of distillers only for 1945 is approximately 30,000,000 bushels, as compared with 24,000,000 bushels used in 1944, the WFA representative explained. If anticipated demands from distillers, brewers and food manufacturers materialize, malt requirements for 1945 will total 108,000,000 bushels, as compared with an estimated supply of 100,000,000 bushels, he added.

A committee member suggested that the Office of Production Research and Development investigate the possibility of the use of acid hydrolysis instead of malt in the production of grain alcohol. WPB said that the problem would be presented to OPRD for further study.

According to the November crop report, the 1944 harvest of corn will be a record-breaking crop totaling over 3,250,000,000 bushels, the committee was told by a WFA representative. Because this crop is somewhat above average in moisture content, distillers are now authorized to use grade five corn or sample grade corn for the production of industrial alcohol. WPB said that this action was taken upon the recommendation of WFA.

While grain sorghums continue in good supply, use of soft red winter wheat by distillers is discouraged by WFA in order to conserve the supply for other uses, chiefly for the milling trade. Because of a shortage of shipping facilities from the Caribbean areas, the first quarter of 1945 will be a difficult period as far as supplies of sugar are concerned.

The cane sugar crop in Cuba for 1945 is expected to be from 500,000 to 750,000 tons less than the 1944 crop, which totaled 5,652,000 tons. Production of alcohol from invert molasses will probably not be possible in 1945 because of the short sugar supply, WPB said. However, blackstrap molasses will be available for the production of industrial alcohol.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Although trading in textile and leather chemicals lacked snap during the week, the market continued on a firm basis. Consumers continued to manifest an active interest in most materials for prompt and early next year's requirements. Business in foreign materials for future delivery was limited in view of the scarcity of available supplies, inspired by the shortage of cargo space at producing points. Recent receipts of tanstuffs and tapioca flour from abroad were on contracts placed from four to six months ago because of the shortage of shipping space.

Domestic sizing materials, with the exception of corn starch, were in limited supply. Potato starch stocks were reduced, with some factors withdrawing offerings of car lots for prompt delivery. Demand for corn starch has slackened, while sizable quantities were moving into consumption against former contracts. There was no improvement in the tight supply situation in tapioca flour which, from all indications, promises to become worse, in view of the inability of obtaining replacement from Brazil and San Domingo.

According to tanners and leather dealers the present portion of leather for civilian use is the smallest in the history of the industry, and promises to become worse. This situation arises from the heavy demand to meet military requirements, for foreign relief needs and from the shortage of labor in domestic tanning plants.

Production of rayon in 1944 in the United States will approximate 715,000,000 pounds, setting a new production record for the industry. This volume compares with an output of 663,000,000 pounds in 1943 and 633,000,000 pounds in 1942, an increase of 8 percent above last year.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
283.2	283.2	277.2	271.1

Chemicals

Alumina Chloride—Consumers absorbing moderate quantities for prompt delivery. Production not heavy, but sufficient to cover demand. Prices were unchanged.

Prussiates—Although trading was spasmodic, the market continued firm. Movement against contracts was active and for sizable lots. Contracts for 1945 delivery were booked by makers at former prices.

Soda, Formic—Restricted available supplies of oxalic acid has affected the production of soda formic. The supply situation was sensitive and apt to tighten should demand increase. Tanners were taking moderate quantities for prompt and nearby needs.

Sulphonated Oils—Increased offerings of sulphonated castor oil has created an easier tone for this product. Car-lot business could have been placed at recent lower prices while smaller lots were steady and unchanged. Sulphonated tallow continued firm at former levels. Trading was light and spasmodic.

Dyestuffs

Annatto—Limited quantities on the spot were in close hands and offered only to regular buyers. Prices were firm.

Madder — Hand-to-mouth trading continued, mainly for small quantities for actual needs.

Fustic—Demand was confined to immediate delivery. Market was unchanged and steady.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood—This market was steady with users purchasing sizable quantities for prompt delivery. Production while not heavy is keeping pace with consumption.

Albumen, Egg—Consumers continued to manifest an active inquiry for prompt requirements. Offerings were light and the market strong. Trading was limited due to scarcity of available supplies. Prices covered a wide range for both granular and powdered. Large lots were still quoted below ceilings while small lots were held at ceilings.

Dextrin, Corn—Inquiry was active, although trading was limited due to scarcity of material. Production was sold well ahead with deliveries still behind contract schedules. War Food Administration purchased 5,040 pounds of dextrin, type A, at 5.14 cents per pound, in bags, New York, on November 9.

Egg Yolk—Firm conditions featured this market. Demand was active and with supplies meager, prices were firm at ceilings, ranging from $1.09 to $1.15 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Starch, Corn—Trading has slackened, with consumers limiting demand for small lots for immediate requirements. While demand has fallen off the market continued firm at former quotations. Supplies were not over-abundant. The call on contracts was fairly active. Visible supply of corn increased 1,675,000 bushels during the week ended December 2, bringing up the total to 14,439,000 bushels as compared with 12,041,000 bushels a year ago. War Food Administration reported the purchase of 240,000 pounds of corn starch powdered and pearl at 3.682 cents and 3.84 cents per pound, in bags, f.o.b. St. Louis, on November 15.

Starch, Potato—Scarcity of supplies on spot for prompt delivery continued to feature this market. Sellers were generally confining offerings to less than car lots for delivery during the balance of the year. Offerings also for January and February were light. Prices remain firm at ceilings.

Starch, Sweet Potato—Trading was dull and mainly for small lots because of limited production. Producers were not in position to accept orders for large quantities as yet, reports from the South indicated. Last sales for small lots heard were made at 9 cents to 9¼ cents per pound, depending upon quantity, delivered New York.

Tapioca Flour—Little of new interest was noted in this market, the supply situation lacked improvement and continued tight. Recent arrivals from producing centers have tapered off and little or no improvement is expected after the turn of the year. Sellers at primary points were still quoting shipments above import ceilings.

Tanning Materials

Divi-Divi—Offerings for shipment from producing centers continued slow. Users were manifesting some interest in future deliveries. Business was dull. Quotations were well held.

Mangrove Bark—An active inquiry for extract for shipment was still in the market, but with offerings for shipment scarce, the market was dull. Quotations were steady.

Myrobalans—Recent receipts were reported at 143 tons, which were delivered against prior contracts. Trading was light and spasmodic. Prices were unchanged.

Quebracho—Conditions in this market were firm. The supply situation is gradually becoming critical as stocks in consumers hands were said to be down to a four-months supply. Offerings for shipments from primary centers were still lacking in the absence of quotas with both buyers and sellers awaiting developments.

Tara Powder—Inquiry continued slow. Supplies on the spot were limited, while sizable quantities were said to be held by consumers who have been practically out of the market of late.

Wattle Bark—Trading in the bark was moderate for nearby shipment from producing points while business in the extract was restricted due to the lack of offerings for nearby and future delivery. Consumers continued to show an active inquiry for this material. Quotations were firm.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

The price trend in medicinal botanical drugs was downward last week. For the most part the revisions were readjustments of spot prices to first costs and were in keeping with the very slow demand flowing to the market as the year draws to an end. It appeared likely, also, that competition has reappeared in the local market, and some of the business done last week was between dealers for restocking purposes.

War events took on added importance last week. Late reports put the Russian armies practically on the old Austrian frontier. Both Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia were the locales of further Russian advances. A good part of Poland is already occupied by the Russians. Thus it will be seen that the areas where most of the European botanicals are collected are falling to the Russians steadily. It would not be surprising if the eventual capture of the Italian city of Trieste and other ports on the Adriatic Sea will come at a time when the botanical drug collection districts of central Europe have been cleared of the Nazis. At least, United States importers are entitled to at least think about resuming importation of European botanicals that have been cut off since the war began in 1939.

Althea, chamomile, gentian, licorice, lovage, and sassafras have achieved curious prominence in newspapers of late. It seems that there is a cigaret shortage, and overburdened, harried, and harassed home-front war casualties are faced with the unbearable sacrifice of smoking less or smoking not at all.

All of the botanicals mentioned above have been proposed in the public prints as aids to stalwart souls who decide for total sacrifice and manfully swear off smoking. The idea is that Temptation may be routed if the victim of outrageous fortune shall nibble, gnaw, or chaw the enumerated botanicals, or partake of some in the form of tea, later to be followed by draughts of epsom salt, Rochelle salt, or cream of tartar, the whole to be topped off by hot baths and deep sleep in a wetted winding sheet.

The amazing fact is that the retail drug stores in the writer's home town report a major and rising call for the publicized botanicals by hardy souls willing to try anything when extremity drives. A note on what desperate men will do on the home front is surely a part of the wartime history of the botanical market.

Balsams

Peru—Rather steadier for the most part and free from competitive influences with prices holding well.

Tolu—Demand was light and occasional. Firm replacement costs were sufficient to hold spot prices to equally firm position.

Barks

Lemon Peel—One quarter offered at the lower price of 30c. per pound. Upwards of 35c. was asked according to seller and quantity.

Soap—Powder was slightly cheaper at 16c. to 17c. per pound but other forms of the material remained unchanged and were reported to be generally steady under moderate request.

Wild Cherry—Though there is no real unsettlement in the market, one spot quarter had a quotation of 17c. to 18c. per pound on thin, natural bark, which was a slight concession from previous prices. Rossed thin green was in very low supply.

Beans

Vanilla—The latest information, if the event proves its accuracy, means that there will not be very much French vanilla left for further sales after deliveries against contracts have been made from the quantity of beans expected to reach this market in the not far distant future. This time, the shipment has been split into several lots, rather than concentrated into a single shipment. The previous shipment of "all eggs in one basket" was disastrous. After contracts have been taken care of, if 10 percent of the beans remain unsold it will surprise many.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Caraway seed, Morocco, dewhiskered, 1c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Montana yellow, ½c. per lb.
Washington yellow, ¼c. per lb.
Pepper, red, chillies, Carolina longs, 3c. per lb.
Thyme, Calif., French type, 10c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Dogwood bark, domestic, 6c. per lb.
Gelsemium root, 1c. per lb.
Ladyslipper root, 15c. per lb.
Lemon peel, 5c. per lb.
Orris root, Portuguese, 10c. per lb.
Poke root, 3c. per lb.
Rhatany root, 1c. per lb.
Senna, Alex., half-leaf, 3c. per lb.
pods, 3c. per lb.
Soapbark, powdered, 1c. per lb.
Spikenard root, 7c. per lb.
Uva ursi leaves, 3c. per lb.
Wild cherry bark, thin natural, 1c. per lb.
Wild indigo root, 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Allspice, Mexican, ½c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, ¼c. per lb.
Marjoram, Calif., French type, 2c. per lb.
Sage, Calif., French type, 2c. per lb.
Sweet basil, 7c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

Botanical Drugs

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
242.6	242.6	244.5	262.3

Berries

Buckthorn—No further price recession was reported last week. On the contrary, the market appeared to be more firmly held in the quarter naming the minimum quotation. Stocks gained recently but the gain was moderate.

Hawthorn—Most dealers have none. Two have limited quantities. All took a firm to firmer view on the market since replacements.

Flowers

Chamomile — Medicinal requirements are well supplied and with promptness that suggests the presence here of a fair-sized reserve. The call last week was not very active.

Saffron—The fact that near revolution prevails in Greece argues against success for those recently proposing to import saffron from that country. In any event, it is likely that Spanish flowers will continue to get the major part of demand.

Gums

Arabic—Leading suppliers report a very dull market as the year draws to its end. Strictly jobbing business was the rule at all times and there was not a great deal of that type of buying. As to the future, there are many guesses being made but "hope" seems to be the only certain element in the calculations.

Karaya—The call was light. Jobbing orders made the bulk of transactions last week and such business was taken on a fairly firm basis of price. Competition was not very active.

Locust Bean — A considerable amount of competition was noted on the development of moderately larger inquiry for lots of conservative size. Prices were not broken.

Herbs and Leaves

Senna—Stocks gained to the extent of 200 bales. Prices on half leaf Alexandrian leaf were shaded to 19c. to 20c. per pound, and siftings were 18c. to 19c. Also, T. V., pods were cheaper at 9c. to 10c. in one quarter. T. V. whole senna was easier but lacked quotable change.

Tansy—Sales were reported at the higher level of 33c. to 34c. per pound, but the activity was moderate in degree.

Uva Ursi—Spot offerings were made at 19c. to 20c. per pound, shading

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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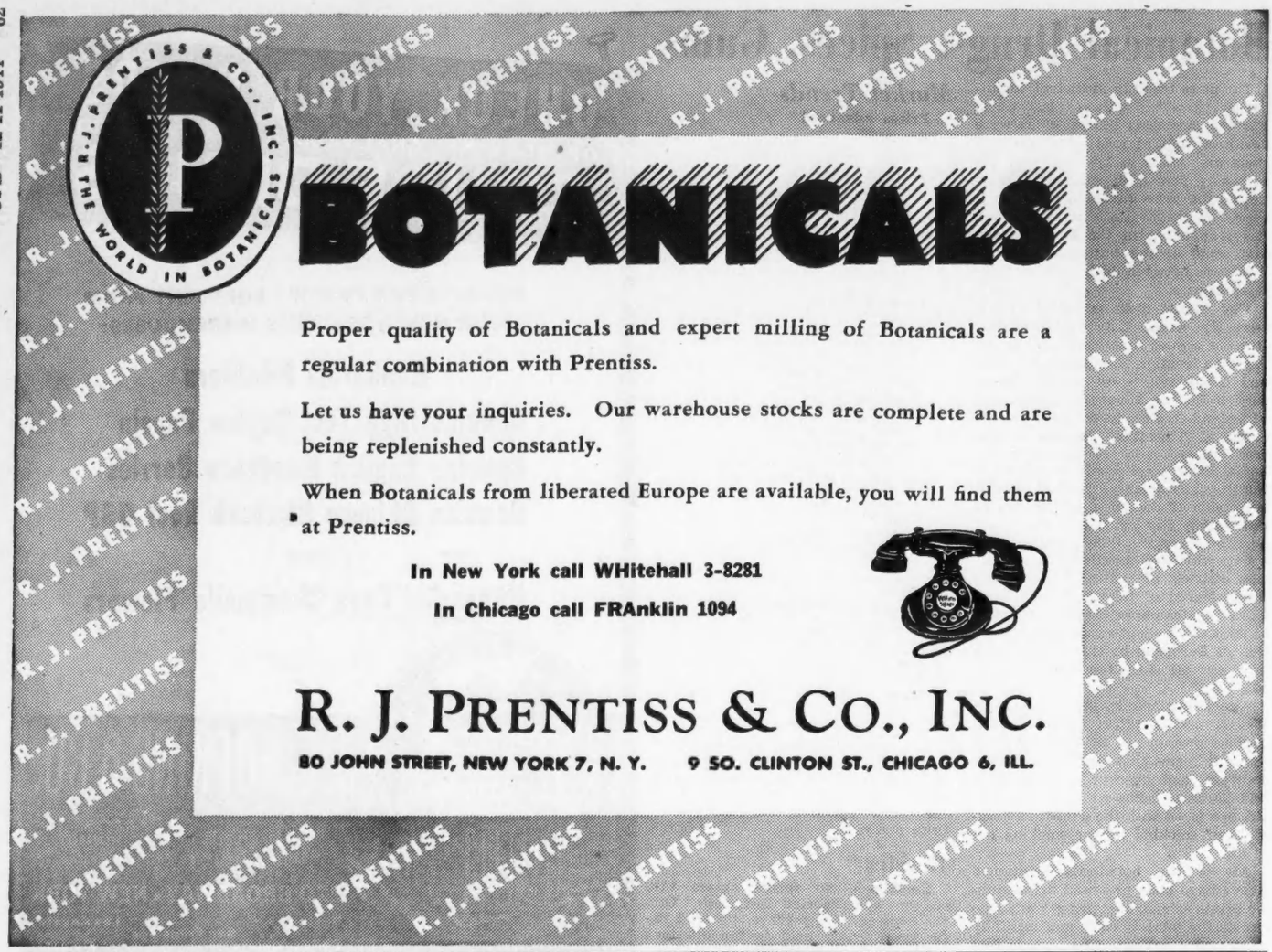
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previously quoted prices under competition.

Wormwood—One quarter quoted the market at 30c. to 31c. per pound, but others found it impossible to go so low. As high as 50c. per pound has been done.

Miscellaneous

Ergot—Most sellers take a firm view on the future of this article, believing that European events will not release substantial quantities at an early date. Of course, all factors are watching the Russian position since Russia and Poland normally are large shippers of the article.

Papain—The market is considerably troubled by the element of competition, a reflection of the pressure caused recently by fairly substantial supplies in this market.

Roots

Doggrass—Domestic bark was lower at 30c. to 35c. per pound. The imported article was 45c. to 50c. per pound, and exceptionally firm. Neither was in much demand last week.

Gelsemium—The market was slightly lower at 19c. to 20c. per pound on business done under competitive circumstances.

Lady Slipper—Quoted over the wide range of $1.40 to $1.55 per pound, according to seller. The inside was lower than it had been, and was said to reflect replacements bought at advantageous prices.

Poke—A very dull market prevailed and the market was down a shade to 11c. to 12c. per pound.

Rhatany—Spots were offered cheaper at 16c. to 17c. per pound, lack of much demand being an influential factor.

Spikenard—Some new crop goods were offered at the lower figure of 33c. to 34c. per pound.

Wild Indigo—Almost totally out of request, the market was dull, flat, and lower at 17c. to 18c. per pound.

Seeds

Caraway — Dewhiskered Morocco seed was higher at 70c. to 71c. per pound.

—*Continued on page 68*

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

aside—there's no authority under the law for its disposal.

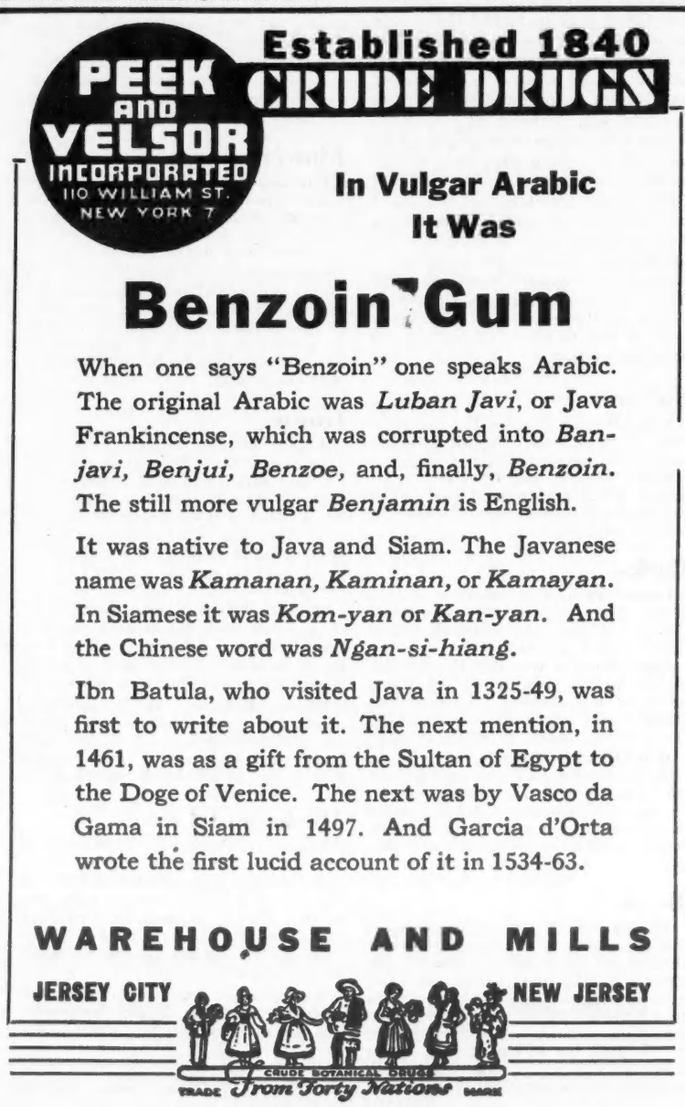
Congress is readying a bill (S. 1971) authorizing the Postmaster-General and the Director of Censorship, as a committee of two, to decide what to do with the condemned mail. Probabilities are that the packages containing materials which would be of value to the war effort will be turned over to the army and the navy and the printed matter will be salvaged to be turned into war materials and dropped in the axis lap.

Penicillin Price To PHS Lowered

A further reduction in the cost of penicillin to the point where the average price to the Public Health Service will be about $2 per 100,000 units is anticipated by officials of the PHS, it was disclosed in hearings on the first supplemental appropriation bill for 1945 made public December 6 by the house of appropriations committee.

Testifying in support of a request for an appropriation of $93,000 for additional purchases of the new drug to the end of the present fiscal year, Dr. William S. Bean, chief of the Hospital Division of PHS, said that the large manufacturers are down to about a dollar per 100,000 units and the smaller producers, which formerly were up to $18, have brought their prices down to $4.50 and lower. He said the PHS based its request for $93,000 on an average cost of $2.

Dr. Bean and Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General, who also testified before the committee, praised the WPB for its foresightedness in giving the green light to the penicillin production program and the manner in which the WPB has allocated supplies. Dr. Bean said that while supplies are not yet adequate to meet all actual needs, they are adequate to meet the needs of all serious cases and are being distributed very equitably to the hospitals throughout the country.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When one says "Benzoin" one speaks Arabic. The original Arabic was *Luban Javi*, or Java Frankincense, which was corrupted into *Banjavi, Benjui, Benzoe,* and, finally, *Benzoin.* The still more vulgar *Benjamin* is English.
It was native to Java and Siam. The Javanese name was *Kamanan, Kaminan,* or *Kamayan.* In Siamese it was *Kom-yan* or *Kan-yan.* And the Chinese word was *Ngan-si-hiang.*
Ibn Batula, who visited Java in 1325-49, was first to write about it. The next mention, in 1461, was as a gift from the Sultan of Egypt to the Doge of Venice. The next was by Vasco da Gama in Siam in 1497. And Garcia d'Orta wrote the first lucid account of it in 1534-63.
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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

The fact that the United States Department of State has an investigator in France for the purpose of surveying the perfume and cosmetic raw material situation has brought out some opinions now held here regarding what the situation may be.

It seems to be believed that the perfume industry in France did not suffer under the German occupation, at least to a material and important degree. The Germans are thought to have succeeded in keeping raw material production sufficient to supply materials to the German manufacturing consumers and also to the Parisian perfumers. Some go so far as to think that the business was kept at its prewar level.

To the French essential oils available are likely to have been added synthetic aromatics produced in France or imported from Germany. It is felt that raw materials for the production of isolates and derivatives may well have been obtained from the French colonies and brought to France. Certainly at one time it was entirely possible to get the raw materials from French North Africa, and it may have been that even those in the islands of French Oceania were secured.

In any event, however it was done, the perfume and cosmetic industries are believed to been well maintained in France and, hence, reappearance of the former severe competition of French products in the markets of this country bids fair to be resumed after victory makes resumption of trade possible.

It is for the above reasons that a first-hand survey by a competent United States investigator could be of high importance and service to the American perfume and cosmetic industry—always provided that the results be available to all. And there is reason to believe that he who is now abroad making the survey is competent, and that the result of his labors will be available to all factors directly and indirectly connected with the production of perfumes and cosmetics as well as with the sale of raw materials.

Personal and business letters, registered, special delivery, and packages up to four pounds six ounces are now mailable to all continental France except the Belfort territory and the Departments of Doubs, Meuthe-et-Moselle, Meuse, Moselle, Bas-Rhin, Haut-Rhin, Haute-Saone, and Vosges.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
204.7	204.7	206.2	255.5

Essential Oils

Angelica—There is a trifle of this oil distributed locally and it is understood that some can be produced in this country now that the going market price is more than 100 percent above normal. And still there is not much demand.

Apricot Kernel.—The market was relatively quiet, but the absence of pressure stocks tended to keep firm undertones and prices in the ascendant.

Bay—Movement was routine and mainly in small lots but the business was worked at prices fully firm and, so far as strength was concerned, in line with the primary market.

Bergamot—There is talk about oil being offered at $5.75, but the more important thing is that it is hard to get oil at any price. Most of the 90,000 pounds of Italian oil that became available was earmarked for final ownership long before it was actually in the possession of dealers and importers.

Bois de Rose—Available oil finds ready buyers and after manufacturers get their supplies there is not a great deal left for other distribution. This keeps the market very firm.

Cajeput—So far as most of the usual suppliers of this item are concerned the market is bare of supplies. Odd lots crop up at times but in general the situation is nominal.

Caraway—High prices continued to prevail but they were in line with the general lack of well distributed stocks. Not a great deal of consumer interest was noted last week.

Cardamom—Further arrivals of raw material were noted but in the main they were destined for users other than potential makers of oil on this market. The situation continued steady.

Cedarleaf—Some pickup in small orders were noted at times last week and buyers found the market fully firm at all points.

Celery—Raw material is relatively cheap and was lower in price last week, standing virtually on the price basis prevailing for future delivery business. Demand was very light last week.

Citronella—Prices were steady. No tendency toward further shading of quotations was noted and the market in that respect was said to be in line with the situation in Ceylon. A reasonable activity prevailed during the period.

Clove—There is no surplus supply of this article and raw material costs are added reason for the very firm prices prevailing now and for many weeks.

Dill—Leading sellers of this oil on contract are urging pickle processors to make known their requirements for the coming season. New crop oil is now available and holders declare that promptness on the part of buyers is wisdom itself.

Geranium—Trade was quiet. It was mainly of jobbing order and tended to dwindle as the end of the year comes nearer. Prices were on the firm side and present costs leave little margin for competition in terms of price shading.

Grapefruit—Not too much of this oil is likely to come out of Florida this year and a fairly tight situation is forecast.

Lavender—Dealers and importers keenly await information regarding the situation as concerns lavender oil in France. The districts of main cultivation are the Alpes-Maritimes, Vaucluse, and Basses-Alpes. The picking time for flowers is July to September. It is said that occupying Germans caused increase in production and there is some chance that the French have been able to divert or prevent destruction of oil that was destined for German controlled factories in France and Germany.

Lemon—Although a trifle more oil may be reaching civilian users, in the main the supply situation for them remains desperately short and nothing suggests the early arrival of a large quantity of Italian oil that shall be for civilian requirements with no strings of government needs attached. An uncontrolled price situation would find oil selling far above its present ceiled position.

Lemongrass—Stocks gained to the extent of 107,476 pounds and practically all of it is spoken for by manufacturing consumers. Prices have hardened considerably at the $1.50 per pound level.

Orange — The market continued rather soft because of the excellent availability of Brazilian oil added to good stocks of other varieties. Conditions appeared to favor buyers.

Peppermint—The War Food Administration asks for bids to supply it 70,000 pounds of USP oil. Bids are required on or before December 13 and the offer for sale must be made on form PB-240. It is presumed that the oil is required for lend-lease.

Sage—If France is able to ship good sized quantities of clary sage oil, it will find ready acceptance here. This is one of the oils to be reported on in the current survey in France.

Aromatic Chemicals

Isobornyl Acetate—This article is available in quantities sufficient to meet the usual need for the pure article.

Isoeugenol — Nothing suggests an early relief from the long-time tight

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

New Reduced Prices!

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position which this article has occupied, but the raw material position can change quickly. Meanwhile, numerous orders go unfilled.

Linalool—Output was said to about meet current requirements, but production cost is such as to make for complete stability of currently quoted prices.

Menthol—Some new light is likely soon to be shed on the at present not very clear position appertaining to the coming crop in Brazil. Meanwhile, local holders had surplus stocks which they are inclined to move at shaded prices.

Methyl Acetophenone — Necessary production is held back by a manpower situation. Sellers have developed considerable reserve in the matter of making offerings.

Fritzsche Bros. Official Family Realigned

Following the death in October of George L. Ringel, a director and vice-president of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., essential oils and aromatic chemicals, New York, realignment of the executive personnel of that company has been made.

John H. Montgomery, secretary and a director, has been elected second vice-president, retaining also his former office. Hans P. Wesemann, third vice-president, has been made a director, and Joseph A. Huisking, fifth vice-president, has been elected treasurer and managing director of the company's affiliate, Fritzsche Brothers of Canada, Ltd., with offices and plant in Toronto.

A new position has been created, that of chief chemist, and Dr. Ernest Guenther, fourth vice-president, has been appointed to that post. The present officers of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., are as follows:

President, F. H. Leonhardt; first-vice-president and treasurer, Wm. A. R. Welcke; second vice-president and secretary, John H. Montgomery; third vice-president, Hans P. Wesemann; fourth vice-president, Dr. Ernest Guenther; fifth vice-president, Joseph A. Huisking; assistant treasurer, R. R. Redanz.

The first four named officers, with Dr. A. Nicolaus, managing director of the Clifton, N. J., factory, constitute the board of directors.

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Petroleum Derivatives

With war requirements calling for and getting the lion's share of the entire current output of petroleum chemicals, civilian users are being hard put to it in their efforts to obtain enough of the petroleum solvents, liquefied gases and paraffins as well as fuel oil, gasoline, kerosene and lubricating oils to meet more than a fraction of their current requirements. In the creation of this tight situation in supplies available for non-military purposes, the renewed pinch in tankcar transportation is also playing an important part.

Nor is there any immediate or nearby prospect for a material easing of the civilians' supply situation on the score of motor fuel, heating fuels or lubricating oils. In view of the substantially increased military requirements, civilian supplies of petroleum derivatives of all kinds are certain to fall far short of requirements throughout the first half of 1945, even when the rationing of fuel oil and gasoline is taken into consideration.

Attempts on the part of the government agencies to relieve civilian supply squeezes have been noted of late, however, in some directions. The Office of Defense Transportation, although again requiring shippers and carriers to obtain permits for the movement of petroleum and its products in tankcars for distances of "200 miles or less," has arranged for the allocation of 22 new steel tank barges, taken from a 25-unit barge-building program, to private towing companies for transporting petroleum and other liquid cargoes, and the War Production Board has removed restrictions on the use of petroleum wax in the manufacture of waxed paper.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—Although supplies of Grade A materials in this group of high-solvency aromatic solvents are being continually drawn upon heavily to meet the steadily increasing war requirements, while non-military users are also pulling extensively upon stocks of Grade B types and the blends, processors of these naphtha specialties continue able to meet all demands, as they are having no difficulty in procuring enough xylol from government allotments to keep their operations going at a goodly pace.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Military and civilian consumers are still buying extensively of this naphtha. Prices continue to be well maintained.

Lacquer Diluent—Moving steadily into paint and varnish-making channels with the market holding firm.

Mineral Spirit—Continues in brisk demand. Tone strong.

Rubber Solvent—All available supplies and even the current production of this solvent are being snapped up by manufacturers of synthetic rubber whose appetite on this score as well as in carbon blacks appears to be insatiable.

Stoddard Solvent—Moving in undiminished volume into military and civilian dry-cleaning channels. Market steady.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Paint, varnish and lacquer makers engaged in war production work continue to secure the bulk of the offerings of this naphtha specialty, but other interests are also obtaining fairly sizable amounts.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Dec. 8.—The paint industry is still an active taker of most of the petroleum solvents and diluents in this area. But special interest attaches to rubber solvents, for which there continues to be an especially insistent call from synthetic rubber makers.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—With the requirements of the high-octane aviation gas makers and synthetic rubber producers taking precedence over all else, there is little of this liquefied gas available for home heating and cooking or for any other heating purpose outside military uses. In order to put an effectual quietus upon the tendency of householders in the South and on the Pacific coast to extend their takings of this gas, PAW has banned new installations of equipment burning it or mixtures of it with propane.

Heptane—Moving steadily into consuming channels. Market firm.

Hexane—In constantly increasing inquiry. Tone strong.

Octanes—Being taken in larger quantities daily. Prices well maintained.

Pentanes—Mounting interest being manifested in these gases. Market showing undiminished strength.

Propane—Conditions exactly similar to those noted above also prevail in the market for this gas, with makers of high-octane gasoline and synthetic rubber obtaining the bulk and with the needs of civilians going largely unsatisfied.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Petrolatums and Waxes

Amorphous Waxes—With the standard process types leading the way, the movement of these waxes continues at a moderate pace and in fair volume.

Paraffin—Both crude scale and most of the refined grades, especially the high melting points, continue in steadily diminishing supply, as shipments on lend-lease account are still running rather high so that there is little available for civilian users.

WPB has removed the restrictions on the use of petroleum wax in the manufacture of waxed paper by amending conservation order M-351, which has hitherto prohibited the use of waxed paper for wrapping or packaging certain products while also restricting its use for other products.

Petrolatums—U.S.P., veterinarian and technical grades continue to move out steadily into consuming channels for petroleum jelly, with prices firmly held throughout the list.

White Mineral Oils—Continue in fairly brisk demand, with the leading producers still adhering strictly to their old schedule of prices, although some suppliers are still occasionally shading their prices on certain types on which they are overstocked.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum—A slight dip in the rate of domestic crude oil production has been noted for the week ended December 1, for which the average daily output reached 4,712,900 barrels, or 23,100 barrels less than the daily yield for the previous week. Runs of crude oil to the refineries for the same week, however, averaged 4,693,000 barrels daily, compared with 4,672,000 barrels for the preceding week, indicating that the flow to the stills had been augmented by importations from Mexico and Latin America.

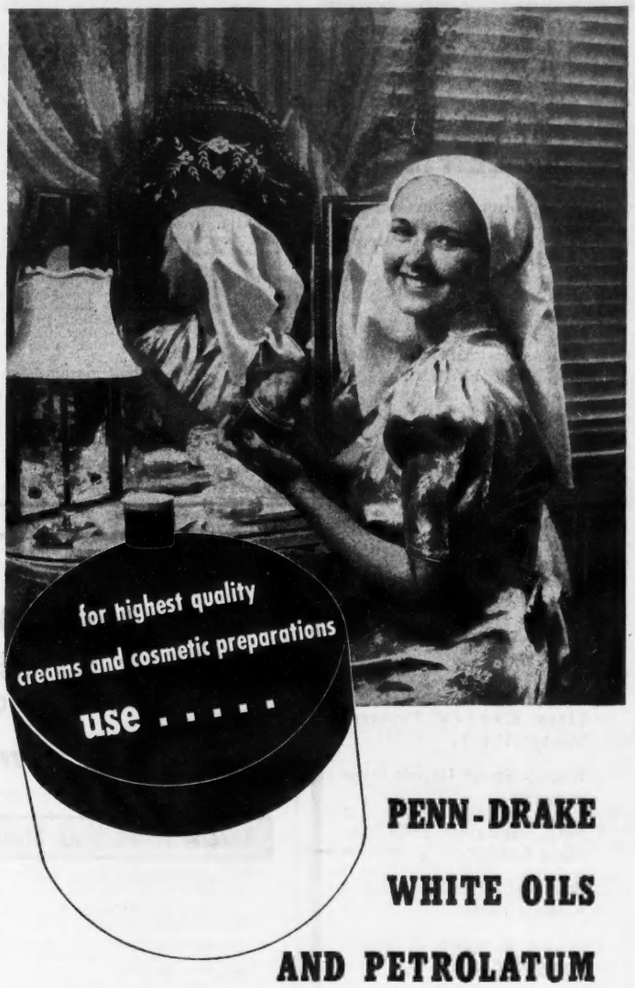
Under the U. S. Navy's speed-up program, initiated last Summer, crude oil production from the Elk Hills naval oil reserve, with the Standard Oil of California doing the drilling, reached the 40,000-barrel-a-day level, one day last week. This is half way to the objective set for it, a full month ahead of schedule.

Fuel Oil—Nationwide stocks of light fuel oil have registered a drop of 1,269,000 barrels to 45,832,000 barrels for the week ended December 1 while stocks of heavy fuel oil have recorded a reduction of 1,108,000 barrels to 61,727,000 barrels for the same week.

Consumption of fuel oil in the production of electric energy in October is reported by the Federal Power Commission to have amounted to 1,738,286 barrels, as compared with 1,650,446 barrels for the previous month, thereby showing an increase of 5.3 percent for that 31-day period.

Gasoline — Nationwide gasoline stocks on December 1 showed an increase of 801,000 barrels over those recorded a week previously to 80,426,000 barrels.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.



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1 Devine Lab. Vac. Shelf Dryer.

2 Devine 5′ x 30′ Rot. Vac. Jktd. Dryers.

100 Pfaudler 300 gal. Glass Lined Closed Pressure Tanks; 4′ x 4′.

1 Rogers Spray Dryer; large capacity.

8 Jktd. Agitated 1,000 gal. Steel Cookers.

6 Retorts; 40″ x 60″ with 3 baskets each.

1 Stokes & Smith 2 station Auger Filler.

2 J. H. Day Auger Type Powder Packers.

2 Rotex No. 7; 40″ x 84″ Sifters.

1 Burt Can Labeler for 4″ x 6″ can.

1 Shriver 24″ Aluminum Filter Press.

3 Filter Press Skeletons 2—24″; 1—30″.

1 Five Roll Lab. size Calendar Roll Mill.

3 Bramley 30″ and 42″ Grinding Mills.

1 Sparkler S.S. Filter Model No. 144.

1 J. H. Day High Speed 12″ x 32″ Roll Mill.

4 Glass Lined Hor. Truck Type Tanks.

1 Howe 10,000 lb. Aut. Platform Tank Scale.

1 Filler Mach. Co. 6 Piston Filler (qts.).

4 Heavy Duty 1,000 gal. Vert. Copper Tanks.

INVENTORY APPROACHES

Since most concerns take inventory both of merchandise and equipment, may we remind you that FMC can help you dispose of your SURPLUS EQUIPMENT or supply additional production units for expansion or conversion. Call on us.

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
EAST 9th STREET AND EAST RIVER DRIVE
NEW YORK 9, N. Y.

Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Help Wanted and Positions Sought—Minimum $2.00, thirty-six words or less; 35c for each additional six words.

All Other Classified Advertisements—$5.00 thirty-six words or less; 85c for each additional six words or fraction.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

For Sale—All new in 1943—Two glascote, 5,000-gal. open-top, steam jacketed stainless kettles; one glascote, 5,000-gal. open-top, stainless crystallizer; 7½ H.P. paddle agitator; one Tolhurst, 40-in. stainless, suspended centrifuge, bottom discharge, perforated basket; four 5,000 gallon cypress storage tanks; two open-top stainless tanks, 400 and 200 gallon; one Duriron, lead pump, 3 H.P. motor; one 24-in. Combs gyratory riddle; one Oster pipe-threading machine—up to 6-in.; one American pipe bending machine—up to 4-in.—hand-operated. Also the following surplus chemicals—500 lbs. aluminum hydroxide USP powder; 6,000 lbs. magnesium sulfate USP crystal; 800 lbs. chromic acid flakes, technical; 4,800 lbs. ammonium sulfate — C.P. except for chlorides; 10 tons, approx., ammonia alum, especially purified. OPD 589.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

We can furnish new and used reconditioned, tight, wooden barrels, slack barrels and steel drums for every purpose. We also buy empty slack and tight barrels, steel drums and pails at any point. Buckeye Cooperage Co., 2500 East 33rd street, Cleveland, O.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted—75 to 100-gal. steam jacketed copper kettle, with stirrer and scraper, 100 lb. pressure, bottom draw-off. Wire our expense. The Julep Co., 353 W. Grand avenue, Chicago 10, Ill.

Wanted—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to OPD 571.

MATERIALS OFFERED

For Sale—One lot, 250 lbs., tunstic oxide; 475 lbs. ammonium tungstate; 260 lbs. tungstic acid. All C.P. in dehydrated (powder) form. Also 642 lbs. sodium tungstate, technical, 5 percent impure in dehydrated form. Packed in wooden (50-lb.) drums. Guaranteed perfect. OPD 581.

MATERIALS WANTED

Will purchase your surplus stock of chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents. Are you overstocked due to formula change or government cancellations? Write fully. Will make immediate offer. OPD 587.

Wanted—Refined naphthalene flakes, rice, chipped, and ball sizes; paradichlorobenzene; synthetic gum camphor, large or small lots. Quote best delivered prices New York, N. Y. OPD 573.

BACK THE 6th WAR LOAN DRIVE—BUY AND HOLD WAR BONDS

Are You Worried?

. . . about **CHANGES IN WAR PRODUCTION, REPLACEMENT OF WORN MACHINES, DISPOSAL OF IDLE MACHINES AND PLANTS, CREATING JOBS.**

The Answer: "CONSOLIDATED"

Special Items from Stock

2—70″ x 30′ RUGGLES COLES DIRECT HEAT ROTARY DRYERS, Type A-9.

1—5′ x 12′ Vacuum DRUM DRYER, Buffalo Foundry complete with accessories.

10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5′x20′; 3—Devine 4′x25′; 1—Devine 4′x30′; 1—Struthers Wells 36″ x 12′.

2—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS 4′ x 12′.

2—32″ x 72″ BUFLOVAK ATMOSPHERIC DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS, m. d.

2—Buflovak 6′ dia. Jack. Vacuum CRYSTALLIZERS or VACUUM PAN DRYERS.

9—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS 4′ x 30′, 5′ x 30′, 70″ x 30′, 6 x 60′.

1—7′6″ x 75′ Indirect Heat ROTARY DRYER.

2—PEBBLE MILLS, 1—4′ x 4′ Burrstone Lined; 1—32″ x 42″ Rubber Lined; 4—30 gal. porcelain lined. Other Sizes.

2—CRUSHING ROLLS, 40 x 16″ Colorado Iron Works.

8—DRY POWDER MIXERS various sizes. To 3000 lbs.

2—W. & P. MIXERS, sizes 21-X-DB jacketed 625 gal.

3—4-Roll RAYMOND HIGH SIDE MILLS, all equipped for vacuum air separation—one with latest "whizzer" separator, two with double cone vacuum separators. Each including exhauster, cyclone collector and interconnecting piping.

6—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS; 4-Roll Low Side; No. 3, No. 1, No. 0000.

1—4′x8′ OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTER; 2—8′x8′

8—HEAT EXCHANGERS, 50 to 1600 sq. ft. heating surfaces; 5 copper, 2 steel tubes.

1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jack. MIXER. 75 gal.

8—RUBBER LINED Rectangular TANKS; 7—500-gal.; 1—150 gal.

29—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12″ to 72″ bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.

1—PNEUM. SCALE CARTON PACKAGING UNIT

1—Pneumatic Scale Co. Auto. tight WRAPPER.

2—Batteries of two each TYLER HUMMER SCREENS 4′x5′, single deck, other sizes.

1—36′ dia. Cast Iron COLUMN, 23′′ high.

1—Devine duplex VACUUM PUMP 16 x 16 x 12.

3—STOKES steam heated WATER STILLS, 5, 10, 100 gal. per hour.

1—Buffalo 48 x 40″ VACUUM DRUM DRYER, with bronze chromium plated drum, Vacuum pump, Barometric condenser, Vacuum receiver etc.

All items motor driven, still set up in operating condition.

LIQUIDATION — MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT OF FORMER CENTRAL SUGAR CO., Decatur, Indiana

1—Battery of 5—40″ STEEL BASKET, WESTERN STATES, 1600 RPM, belt driven CENTRIFUGALS, ball bearing, water-cooled heads; mixer with Stevens mingler coil; syrup troughs, all supporting framework, unloaders.

1—19,000 sq. ft., QUADRUPLE EFFECT, horizontal, brass tube EVAPORATOR, with all piping, pumps, etc.

8—8x10 Wood Stave OLIVER FILTERS.

7—JUICE HEATERS, 500 to 750 sq. ft. H. S.

1—Hersey double unit ROTARY DRYER OR GRANULATOR.

Miscellaneous: Pumps, Packaging Machinery, Coil and Calandria Pans

Send for Printed Circular — Arrange to Inspect

9—Hardinge BALL MILLS, 4′6″ x 16″, 5′ x 22″, 6′ x 36″; also 6′ x 12′ Rod Mill.

2—8′ x 30″ Hardinge Conical Silex Lined PEBBLE MILLS, also 6′ x 36″.

53,000 lbs. 2—4″ mixed STEEL GRINDING BALLS.

1—500 gal. 5′ x 6′ BALL MILL.

5—ROTARY KILNS, 6′ x 60′, 8′ x 125′, 8′x135′.

2—BELT CONVEYORS, 30″ x 120′, 16″ x 65′.

3—Dracco Perfecto Type AAA DUST COLLECTORS

1—Abbe Blutergess No. 2 SIFTER; 1—No. OS, m.d.

2—Gen. Ceramic 40″ dia. x 15′ high ABSORPTION TOWERS.

10—Dopp C. i. jacketed KETTLES, 25 Gal. to 100 gal; 30—steel, cast iron, jack. up to 2000 gals.

3—ROLLER MILLS, 6′6″ x 14″, 12 x 30, 16 x 40 water cooled.

3—Beach-Russ No. 10 ROTARY VACUUM PUMPS, with V-belt Drive m. d.

2—Nash No. 2 ROTARY VACUUM PUMPS, with V-belt Drive, m. d.

1—Pneumatic Scale straight line BOTTLE CLEANER

4—150 gal. aluminum TANKS, cone bottom.

1—Stokes No. 21 GRANULATING MIXER, 50 lb. belt driven.

1—24″ dia. x 40″ PENNSYLVANIA SINGLE ROLL CRUSHER, also 2—18″x18″ Jeffrey.

1—HARDINGE CONICAL PEBBLE MILL, 6′ x 36″, silex lined, silent chain drive, motor and starter.

2—DORR BOWL CLASSIFIERS—10′ dia. bowl with 2′3″x19′8″ rake, 12′ dia. bowl with 2′3″x21′4″ rake.

1—HARDINGE CONSTANT WEIGHT FEEDER, ¼ HP motor.

6—DORRCO DIAPHRAGM PUMPS, single and duplex.

1—8′ x 8′ OLIVER ROTARY CONTINUOUS VACUUM FILTER.

2—Granberg LIQUID METERS.

1—No. 7;—Colton TUBE or JAR FILLER, No. 0.

2—Jones Automatic CARTONERS.

2—Anderson PACKAGING UNITS

1—Sperry Iron FILTER PRESS, 36″ x 36″, 38 chambers; 1—Shriver 24″ x 24″, 40 chambers.

1—World Rotary auto. LABELER

1—Burt straight line auto duplex LABELER, md.

1—C. C. & S. 7-head Jumbo CROWNER

3—50 gal. copper steam jacketed VACUUM PANS, complete; other sizes to 750 gal.

1—Pneumatic Scale Co. Auto. 6 head CAPPER & CAP FEEDER, M. D.

3—Pfaudler GLASS LINED TANKS, 2-90 gal. open.

3—40 gal. DAY PONY MIXERS.

1—Size "B" Erie City COAL PULVERIZER with 40 P 3/60/220-440 V. Motor. Rated 2000 lbs. per hour.

2—18 x 18″ Jeffery Single ROLL CRUSHERS.

11—COPPER & ALUMINUM steam jack. KETTLES —up to 350 gal, some with agitator.

1—U. S. Bottlers C-8, 8 spout gravity LIQUID FILLER.

1—450 gal. GLASS LINED jack. agit. KETTLE; 2—150 gal. jack. agit; 2—200 gal. jack.

1—350 gal. NICKEL LINED jack. KETTLE, C. I. shell.

1—5′ x 13′ PEBBLE or TUBE MILL, with open trunions.

1—Richie friction grease TESTING MACHINE, cap. 10,000 P. S. I.

1—Filler Machine Co. 8-spout piston FILLER.

2—J. H. DAY auger & F. J. STOKES DRY POWDER FILLERS.

1—WORLD High Speed straight away LABELER, m.d.

4—500 gal; all COPPER, steam jack. agit. KETTLES

1—No. 12 SWEETLAND FILTER with 36 monel leaves, 250 mesh, grooved.

WANTED—YOUR IDLE MACHINES
There's still a War to be Won. Help production! Send your list NOW.

THE KEY TO SAVING TIME AND MONEY
FOR OVER A QUARTER CENTURY SYMBOL OF CONFIDENCE
CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.

WE BUY FROM SINGLE ITEMS TO COMPLETE PLANTS
"Every Machine in Your Plant is a Used Machine"

13-18 PARK ROW, NEW YORK 7, N. Y. — TEL. BArclay 7-0600
Shops: 335 Doremus Ave., Newark, N. J. Cable Address: Equipment, N.Y.

MATERIALS WANTED

Do not wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories. Will purchase surplus unshipped commodities all kinds. Particularly interested gums, waxes, spices, botanicals, oils, grease, pharmaceuticals, chemicals. OPD 586.

POSITIONS VACANT

Color Matcher—Attractive position open to aggressive man, knowledge printing inks, varnishes, dry pigment colors; chemical knowledge desirable. State nature and length of experience. Box 912-B, 349 E. 149th st., New York 51, N.Y.

Engineer—Fine opportunity with well-established Ohio pharmaceutical manufacturer; assist superintendent and work into plant management; age 25 to 35, with degree in engineering. OPD 588.

SPECIALS

Stainless Steel Bird 48" Centrifuge with Explosion Proof Motor.
Shriver 24" P. & F. Filter Press, Steam Heated 29 Chambers.
Oliver Rotary Filter 8'x8' Rubber Covered Drum.
Swenson Continuous Rotary Vac. Filter 8'x8' Rubber Covered Drum.
Rotary Drier or Kiln 6'x60'.
6 Pfaudler 600-gallon Glass Lined Tanks.

Phone or write for price and complete data.

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION (of N. Y.)
533 West Broadway, New York 12, N. Y.

POSITIONS VACANT

Chemical Executive—Manufacturer of disinfectants, waxes, polishes, soaps requires experienced man to supervise its laboratories. Good post-war prospects. OPD 548.

Experienced Industrial paint salesmen—One of country's leading manufacturers of industrial paints offers permanent connection, with salary and expenses, to salesmen with successful experience in this field. Must have car. Your letter, which should give complete details of experience, will be treated confidentially. OPD 557.

Bleach Maker—Growing concern offers good opportunity to man experienced in making bleach and household chemicals. Write fully regarding experience, salary, etc. All replies confidential. Our employees know of this ad. OPD 551.

FOR SALE

3—12 in. x 30 in. Roller Mills
2—16 in. x 40 in. three steel roller mills
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons
5—Change Can Mixers
1—210 gallon Buhr Stone lined Pebble Mill.
2—Practically new 750 gallon Porcelain lined Pebble Mills.
3—32 in. x 36 in. PEBBLE MILLS.
10—1000 gallon steel square storage tanks
10—2000 gallon steel square storage tanks
5—9 in. x 24 in. motor driven roller mills

Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery

IRVING BARCAN COMPANY
50 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK 7, N.Y.

SPECIALS!

2—DEVINE 10"x10" TWO STAGE DRY VACUUM PUMPS.
1—NASH 700 cfm VACUUM PUMP, STYLE L7.
1—36"x36" CAST IRON FILTER PRESS, PLATE AND FRAME, 48 CHAMBERS.
1—BUFLOVAK 24"x36" SINGLE DRUM FLAKER.
1—VULCAN 6'x42' ROTARY DRYER.
1—W. AND P. 100 GAL. JACKETED MIXER, SIGMA BLADES.
1—Stokes No. RDS3 Rotary Tablet Machine, 1½" tablets.
1—No. 5 Sweetland Filter, stainless steel lined, with 15 stainless steel leaves on 4" centers.
1—No. 5 Sweetland Filter, with 20 leaves on 3" centers.
1—No. 9 Sweetland Filter, with 24 leaves on 3" centers.
3—De Lavel No. 600 Clarifiers.
5—Swenson Walker Continuous, Jacketed Crystallizers, 24"x30'.
1—Day 300 gal. Aluminum Lined Jacketed Mixer.
1—Day No. 10 Imperial Jacketed Mixer, 30 gal.
2—6'x5' JACKETED CLOSED PRESSURE KETTLES.
2—JACKETED STILLS, 500 AND 350 GAL. WITH STEEL COLUMNS AND CONDENSERS.
4—JACKETED, AGITATED STEEL KETTLES, 650, 600, GAL.
1—W. & P. 150 GAL. STAINLESS STEEL LINED MIXER.
1—Colton No. 2-B Single Punch Tablet Machines.
1—Colton No. 4 Single Punch Tablet Machine, 1" tablets.
1—W. & P. 20 gal. Mixer.
5—Semi-Automatic Labelers.
1—Patterson 3'x4' Porcelain Lined Pebble Mill, motor-driven.
3—J. H. Day 30-gal. Lead Mixers.
1—Struthers Wells 2200 sq. ft. Triple Effect Evaporator.
1—Stokes 100 gal. Vacuum Pan, steel.
1—Shriver Diaphragm Pump. 45 gpm, 5 HP motor.
1—Oliver Rotary Filter, 5'x8'.
5—Shriver and Independent 24" 36", 42" Wood Filter Presses
1—Sperry 18" Cast Iron Filter Press, 9 chambers.
12—Centrifugals, 32", 40", 48" steel, bronze baskets, motor driven top, bottom discharge.
1—Raymond No. 00 Screen Pulverizer.
3—Hersey Rotary Dryers, 5'x30'.
1—Copper Rotary Dryer, 6'x17'.
2—Scott 4'x8' Vacuum Cookers
1—BUFFALO 24"x20" VACUUM DRUM DRYER.
2—Rotary Dryers or Kilns, 6'x60'.
1—Raymond Mill, No. 0000, ball bearing, with 15 HP motor.
3—Roller Mills, 9"x24", 12"x30"
1—Copper Vacuum Pan, 50 gal.
2—1750 gal. Lead Lined Tanks.
10—Condensers, 20 to 300 sq. ft.
5—Jacketed, Closed Steel Receivers, 45, 60, 100 and 200 gal.

Miscellaneous: Complete stock pumps, tanks, filters, boilers, etc.

Partial List Only. Your Inquiries Solicited. Send us your lists of surplus equipment.

BRILL
Equipment Co.
225 WEST 34th STREET
NEW YORK 1, N.Y.
BRyant 9-2040

2—Batteries (9 and 11) Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type, Centrifugals, Motor Driven, Bottom Discharge.

12—Filter Presses, Iron, Wood and Rubber, 18" to 42" sq.
1—Ball & Jewell No. 1½ Rotary Cutter.
1—Raymond No. 10 Imp Mill, complete.
1—3 Roll High Side Raymond Mill, complete.
3—No. 0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
2—Bonnot 27" dia. Iron Filter Presses.
6—Autoclaves, 260 to 1,500 gals.
13—Vertical, jacketed, agitated Kettles, up to 1,500 gals.
2—75 & 1,500 gal. lead lined closed Kettles.
1—Pfaudler 60 gal. Jack. Agit. Glass Lined Kettle.
2—Dopp 50 & 80 gal. Jack. Agit. Kettles.
1—250 gal. Copper Jack. Vac. Still and Receiver.
1—Pfaudler 350 gal. Jack. Agit. Steel Kettle, Copper Lined.
1—700 gal. Steel Copper Lined Vac. Filter Tank.
1—600 gal. Steel Copper Lined Agit. Tank.
6—20, 35, 75 & 250 gal. Closed, Agitated, Jacketed Copper Kettles.
20—50 gal. Vert. Agitated Steel Tanks with Nettco Drives.
4—Single Punch Preform Tablet Machine, ⅛" & ¾".
3—Homogenizers, 10 HP, motor driven.
25—Hydr. Presses, Pumps and Accumulators.
1—75 lb. Powder Mixer, motor driven.
1—Dunning & Boschert 2000 lb. Double Arm Steel Powder Mixer.
2—Blystone 2,000 lb. Jacketed, Horiz., Paddle Type Steel Mixers.
1—25 gal. Ross Double Arm Heavy Duty Tilting Mixer.
6—Horizontal Mixers, 25 to 150 gals., Single & Double Arm.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Spiral Mixer.
1—Coombs Gyratory Sifter, 1/3 HP.
1—Robinson 20" M.D. Attrition Mill.
1—Howe Barrel & Bag Packer.
2—4,000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
2—Devine 8"x6" Horiz. Vac. Pumps.
1—Nash No. 3 Vacuum Pump.
1—No. 3 Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vacuum Pump.
1—Penn. Vac. Pump, 14"x5".
2—Worthington 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
2—DeLaval Separators, Lab. size & No. 302.
2—DeLaval Multiple Clarifiers, Nos. 300 & 600, motor driven.
2—Ross 8 & 15 gal. Pony Mixers.
1—Ross 2 Roll Granite Stone Mill, 8"x12".
2—5 Roll water cooled 16"x40" Steel Roller Mills.
2—Ross 3 Roll Water Cooled 12"x30" & 16"x40" Steel Roller Mills.
3—Double Stand Steel 4 Roller Mills, 7"x18", 7½"x20" & 7½"x30" Rolls.
10—Pebble & Jar Mills, Lab. to 50 gal.
3—Tolhurst 24", 36" & 40" Centrifugals.
8—Stone Mills, 8" to 32".
8—Lead & Paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
5—Varnish Kettles, 100 to 200 gals.
10—Steel & Wood Tanks, up to 4,000 gal.
2—Schutz-O'Neil 16" & 20" Pulverizers.
2—Double Roll Crushers.
2—Williams No. 2XX & No. 3 "Regular" type Hammer Mills.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 2 HP.
20—Rotary, Centrif. & Triplex Pumps.
6—Gas Rollers, 1 to 10 HP.

Only Partial Listings
Write for Complete Bulletins
We Buy Your Surplus Machinery

STEIN EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Department E
426 BROOME ST., NEW YORK 13, N.Y.
CANAL 6-2147

POSITIONS VACANT

Paint Chemist and laboratory assistant wanted for factory located east. Must have agreeable personality and proven ability. Excellent opportunity with growing and well-financed company. Submit full details, including photo and salary desired. OPD 556.

Laboratory Director wanted for chemical company located in East serving the metal and textile industries. Preferably Ph.D., with outstanding managerial ability. Must have the ability to get along with people. Knowledge of metal and textile processing helpful but not necessary. Send full information, salary desired and photograph to OPD 559.

Varnish Maker, able-bodied, kettle man for important, Brooklyn manufacturer; immediately; modern plant; permanent. No formulating required. State salary and details. OPD 565.

Laboratory Assistant wanted—We have an essential job for a man able to do general testing, matching colors and some formulating. We have vital war contracts and most excellent post-war prospects, which assures a permanent position. The position of chemist is open to the right man accepting above job after a short probationary period to show his worth, or at once to applicant with necessary experience. W. M. C. Regulations apply. Write or call in person at the office of The Akron Paint & Varnish Co., Akron, Ohio.

POSITIONS WANTED

Chemist, Technical director and production superintendent, now employed in research, seeks new position in East or Northeast. Twenty-five years' experience in paints, varnishes, enamels, driers, dry colors, oils, resins, chemicals, linoleum, paper coating and equipment design. OPD 532.

Sales Agent—Headquarters New York. Excellent connections in chemical consuming industries, metropolitan New York, New Jersey, Philadelphia, etc. OPD 585.

FOR SALE

3—No. 600 De Laval Clarifiers.
2—4 x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryers.
1—150 gal. Pfaudler Jack. Reaction Kettle.
2—(New) 24 x 48" Vibrating Screens.
4—Colloid Mills: 1, 5 and 40 hp.
1—12" Mikro Pulverizer, 7½ hp. motor.
4—Lead Lined Tanks, 400-1000 gallons.
1—Buflovac 10 gal. Jack. Autoclave.
1—No. 150 Kelly Filter.
2—Lard Rolls: 4 x 9' single, 2 x 5' double.
1—40" Tolhurst copper basket Centrifugal.
2—(New) Triangle Filling Lines.
2—Nash Hytor Vacuum Pumps size L6.
4—Water Stills: 10, 25, 100 and 175 GPH.
1—50 gal. copper jack. Vacuum Still.

What equipment have you for sale?
LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
509 N. Marshfield Ave., Chicago 22, Ill.

SPECIALS!

DISTILLING COLUMNS:

48" DIA. C.I. RECTIFYING COLUMNS, Containing 24 bubble cap type plates, 6 caps per plate. Complete with coolers.
78" DIA. C.I. RECTIFYING COLUMNS, 30 bubble cap type plates with 12 caps per plate. Complete with coolers.
45" DIA. STAINLESS STEEL COLUMN containing 26 Bubble Cap Type Plates—new little service. Drawings available.
8'4" to 10'0" STEEL COLUMN containing 18—8'4" dia. and 9—10'0" dia. Bubble Cap Type Plates. Drawings available.
48" DIA. EVERDUR COLUMN—Bubble Cap Type Plates. An exceptional value.
TANKS, COPPER, STEEL, BRASS, ALUMINUM, STAINLESS—Large stock.
AMMONIA COOLERS.
HAMMER MILLS: Williams, Cap. 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. corn per hour.
3—**JEFFREY SWING HAMMER SHREDDERS,** type E, size 42" x 36" compl. with Westinghouse 100 H.P. motor, etc.
PUMPS—CENTRIFUGAL AND STEAM, all sizes. Bronze or Iron.
4—**TANK SAND FILTER SYSTEMS,** each 3'0" dia. x 5'0" high, with fittings and "I" Beams.
TUBING & PIPE—Stainless, Brass, Aluminum, Copper.
YEAST CULTURE MACHINE—All Copper.
ACE OIL BURNER—excellent condition.
LAWRENCE TRIPLE EFFECT EVAPORATOR. Complete in one body.
9—**COIL-TYPE VACUUM PANS:** (Complete with Condensers, Catch-alls, etc.)
2—**ANDERSON NO. 3 MOISTURE EXPELLERS.**

CONDENSERS

Bronze Tube Sheets, Copper Tubes, Copper or Steel Shells Ranging in Size from 100 to 1,000 Sq. Ft. of Surface
2—**WORTHINGTON CONDENSERS**—1,150 sq. ft. surface each—complete with Simplex Pumps.

FITTINGS AND VALVES:
All Sizes, Types—Reconditioned

Write for Complete List

ORELAND EQUIPMENT CO.
P.O. BOX "E", ORELAND, PENNA.

POSITIONS WANTED

Sales Manager available on short notice. Young man under 40 years seeks new connection as sales manager or position of similar responsibility with firm of moderate size. Complete background in drug sales to dealers, jobbers, chain stores and fine chemical sales to various manufacturers. Acquainted all members American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association. Salary required, $7,000. OPD 558.

Organic Chemist—25 years experience in manufacture of pharmaceuticals, fine chemicals, alkaloids, plant principles, extracts, insecticides, synthetic hormones, vitamins, etc., desires position as manager or department head. OPD 579.

Chemist—Twenty years experience coal-tar, dyestuffs and food packaging. Desires position with an organization in sales and marketing work. OPD 580.

To suppliers of materials for the manufacture of paints, varnishes and other protective coatings: A resourceful salesman, particularly well known New York area, actively engaged several years selling manufacturers throughout United States and Canada seeking sales representation limited number recognized products now used by these trades, or will consider sales development depending upon conditions and possibilities. May I help in your sales problems? OPD 583.

—*Continued on page 68*

BACK THE ATTACK—BUY AN ADDITIONAL BOND TODAY

KETTLES

2—1650 gal. 6 ft. dia. x 8 ft. deep Steel Jacketed Turbine Agitator, Speed Reducer, 10 H.P. Motors.
1—2460 gal. 7'3" dia. x 7'3" deep, Iron Body, Steel Jacket Turbine Agitator, Speed Reducer, 15 H.P. Motor.
1—2400 gal. 7'10" dia. x 6'8" deep, Iron Body, Heating Coils, Two Blade Agitator, Speed Reducer, 15 H.P. Motor.
2—2460 gal. 6'6" dia. x 10' deep, Iron Body, Steel Jacket, Propeller Agitators, Speed Reducer, 15 H.P. Motors.

ABOVE LOCATED AT
H.C. BUGBIRD CO., CARLSTADT, N. J.

EMSCO EQUIPMENT COMPANY
EMIL A. SCHROTH, Owner
41 HYATT AVE., NEWARK 5, N.J.
Phone: Mitchell 2-3536

IN STOCK . . . READY
For Immediate Delivery

- 1—Mikro No. 3 T. H. Pulverizer M. D.
- 2—Day 2500 lb. Powder Mixers M. D.
- 1—Jeffrey No. 4 bbl. Vibrator.
- 8—300 Gal. Copper Jkt. Kettles 100 lb. pressure.
- 1—Day 200 lb. Sifter and Mixer M. D.
- 1—Daniels No. 2 Rag Cutter.
- 3—Read, Day, double arm Mixers 200 gal. 7½ H. P. M. D.
- 350 ft. Logan Belt and Gravity Conveyor 11" to 48".
- 1—250 gal. Copper Jkt. Vacuum pan.
- 1—40 gal. Pony Mixer M. D. with 5 Heavy Duty Cans.

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Botanical Drugs

—*Continued from page 62*

Cardamom—Stocks gained to the extent of 100 cases. Prices held steady under light demand for spots.

Celery—Indian seed was a wee fraction cheaper at 17½c. to 18c. per pound. That figure was identical with futures.

Mustard—Washington yellow advanced to 12¼c. to 13¼c. per pound, and Montana yellow was up to 13c. to 13½c.

Spices

Allspice—Mexican material was shaded to 17½c. to 18c. per pound. Futures were slightly under that position.

Ginger—Stocks gained to the extent of 1,026 bags. Prices were firm locally, but demand was cabined, cribbed and confined.

Pepper — Carolina long red pepper was higher at 33c. to 34c. per pound. Only old crop Louisiana peppers were offered.

Recent Imports

—*Continued from page 4*

COCOA BEANS—1,400 bgs, 280,000 lbs, Wood & Selick
400 bgs, 80,000 lbs, Kennedy, Butcher & Co
100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, H W Peabody & Co
417 bgs, 83,400 lbs, General Cocoa Co
COCOABUTTER—721 bls, 93,730 lbs, Bankers Trust Co
334 bls, 43,420 lbs, Brown Bros-Harriman Co
100 bls, 13,000 lbs, A C Israel Commodity Co
COPRA—6,843,161 lbs
DILLSEED—40 bgs, 5,200 lbs, Biddle Purchasing Co
EUPHORBIA—21,527 lbs
FIRE CLAY—118 bgs, General Pencil Co
FISH LIVERS—5 kgs, Wilbur, Ellis & Co
GINGER—102 bgs, Volkart Bros
GLUESTOCK—403 bls, H Remis & Co
GUM, CHICLE—50 cs, L Littlejohn & Co
COPAL—40 bgs, J Meyer & Son
50 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co
49 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
41 bgs, H M Newhall & Co
6 bgs, O G Innes Corp
14 bgs, Gillespie,-Rogers-Pyatt Co
50 bgs, Industrial Sales Chemical Co, Inc
KARAYA—46 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co
133 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co
10 bgs, Wm Allison Co
6 bgs, Judson, Sheldon & Co
10 bgs, Frank Vliet Co
NISPERO—27 bgs, L A Dreyfus Co
4 bgs, Murbas Trading Co
PERILLO—124 bgs, H A Astlett & Co
TRAGACANTH—97 bgs, Morteza Khosrovschahi
GYPSUM ROCK—1,319 tons, United States Gypsum Co
HAIR, CATTLE EAR—5 cs, Armour & Co
CATTLE TAIL—3 bls, Brush & Weaving Hair Mfg Co
HORSE—42 cs, Philadelphia National Bank
HORSE TAIL—18 cs, Prague Credit Bank
45 cs, F H Cone & Co
20 bls, Brush & Weaving Hair Mfg Co
103 cs, Philadelphia National Bank
ILMENITE SAND—4,000 tons, National Lead Co
IPECAC ROOT—48 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
LINSEED MEAL—7,868 bgs, 786,800 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
4,000 bgs, 800,000 lbs, Maurice Pincoff Co
MAGNESITE, CALCINED—4,524 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp
MALEFERN ROOT—4 bgs, Parke, Davis & Co
MANGROVE BARK—815 bgs, Barkey Importing Co
MEDICINAL—88 cs, D C Andrew & Co
5 cs
MINERAL SUBSTANCE—429 dms, African Metal Corp
MYROBALANS—419 bgs, Tannin Product Export Co
246,500 lbs
NIGER SEED—65 bgs, Hinton & Co
7 bgs, Wagner Bros Feed Co
OIL, CASTOR—155 dms, United States Commercial Co
COTTONSEED—2,555 dms, United States Commercial Co
GERANIUM—5 cks, Rohner, Gehrig & Co
LEMONGRASS—10 dms, Maywood Chemical Works
107,476 lbs
NUT—1,162 dms, United States Commercial Co
OITICICA—150 dms, Brazil Oiticica, Inc
245 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co
500 dms, Murray Oil Product Co
250 dms, Wessel, Duval & Co
ORANGE—67 cs, Guaranty Trust Co
PALM—1,246 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
RAPESEED—(Bulk), United States Commercial Co
SASSAFRAS—28 dms, New York Trust Co
RESIN, VEGETABLE—50 cs, L Littlejohn & Co
RHUBARB—9 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co
SENNA LEAVES—50 bls, J L Hopkins & Co
50 bls, Max Van Pels
74 bls, Allaire, Woodward & Co
26 bls
71,149 lbs
SHELLAC—2,415 bgs
SEEDLAC—1,270 bgs
SUNFLOWER SEED MEAL—6,000 bgs, 600,000 lbs, H J Baker & Bro
14,210 bgs, 2,842,000 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
12,899 bgs, 2,579,800 lbs, Maurice Pincoff Co
TALC—400 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels
TONKA BEANS—2 bbls, Kennedy, Butcher & Co
TANKAGE—2,032 bgs, 203,200 lbs, C Hollinshed Co
993 bgs, 99,300 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
UMBER, GROUND—60,816 lbs
VALERIAN ROOT—7 bgs, Brown Agencies
WAX, BEES—267 blocks, L Luzzatta Co
CARNAUBA—68 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch
29 bgs, Analy Corp
201 bgs, W R Grace & Co
22 bgs, Smith & Nichols
67 bgs, Wm M Allison Co
168 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
111 bgs, Rubber Trading Co
390 bgs, S C Johnson & Son

Business Wants

—*Continued from page 67*

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